

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE RITUALIST PROSECUTIONS: THE REV. T. PELHAM DALE IN HOLLOWAY PRISON.—SEE PAGE 404.



## BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Chelsea House, the Countess Cadogan, of a son.  
On the 16th inst., at Hamilton House, Arlington-street, Lady Wimborne, of a son.  
On the 8th inst., at Dundalk, the wife of the Hon. Henry Plunket, of a daughter.  
On the 11th inst., at 20, Grosvenor-place, the Countess Stanhope, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at Mahabeshwar, John George Alexander Baird, Esq., of Adamton and Muirkirk, 16th Lancers, second son of the late William Baird, Esq., of Elie, to Susan Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., of Kilkerran, Governor of Bombay.  
On the 7th ult., at Christ Church, Georgetown, Demerara, by the Rev. T. J. Moulder, Incumbent of St. Augustine's, Arthur Brand, of Plantation "Mon Repos," to Emmeline (Emmie), eldest daughter of the late H. T. Garnett.  
On the 16th inst., at St. Jude's, South Kensington, by the Rev. R. W. For est, D.D., Charles James Rowe, barrister-at-law, and of Hiralourah, Haputale, Ceylon, eldest son of the late Charles Rowe, of 27, Pembroke-square, W., to Annie, eldest daughter of Charles Gray, Esq., of Nareeb-Nareeb, Victoria, Australia.

## DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at Uxbridge-road, Shepherd's-bush, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Robert Wood, and only child of the late Harry Hurst, of Eastbourne, Sussex.  
On the 13th inst., at his residence, 3, The Cedars, Clapham-common, Edward Baker, Esq. (son of the late Edward Baker, Esq., of Lion House, Stamford-hill), aged 63 years, deeply lamented. Will friends kindly accept this intimation.  
On the 3rd inst., at The Woodlands, Isleworth, after much suffering, Jane, widow of Edward Kenyon Bullman, Esq., late of Leeds, and youngest daughter of the late George Matthewman, Esq., of that town, in her 73rd year.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

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OF

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

1880,

WHICH WILL BE ISSUED ON DEC. 13.

WILL COMPRISE

## A LARGE PICTURE IN COLOURS.

ENTITLED

## "IN WONDERLAND,"

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With a Seasonable Article by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA;

## FOUR COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS:

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The Vicar's Daughters. By A. Hunt.

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Games for Old and Young. By G. Cruikshank.

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The Careless Nurse. By M. E. Edwards.

Dick's Dilemma. By A. Hunt.

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Fernande. By M. Betham-Edwards.

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No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS MCLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

A series of Cabinet Councils following upon the speech made by Mr. Gladstone last week at the Guildhall Banquet has, perhaps, somewhat unnecessarily piqued the curiosity of the British public. We can discern no special reason why such should have been the case. The middle of November has usually been the season for a brief reassembling of Her Majesty's Ministers in London, for the purpose of tracing, in outline at least, the practical measures to be submitted to Parliament in the ensuing Session. There is no present indication, we think, for supposing that the great Council of the Nation will be summoned to meet before the close of the present year. From the speeches of the Lord Chancellor and of the Premier at the Lord Mayor's Dinner we infer—that what might have been correctly inferred without them—that the business waiting to be done is varied as well as superabundant. To make such a selection of this business as may be got through with credit before the next prorogation, and to agree upon the general scope and drift of each measure, as well as to assign the labours necessary to bring it to maturity, to some particular member of the Cabinet has, we imagine, been part, at least, of the occupation of the Government at their successive Councils during the last ten days. But it can hardly admit of a doubt that the condition of Ireland and the immediate as well as remoter remedies needing to be applied for the pacification

of that country, have engaged a large share of consideration on the part of the Ministers of the Crown.

We say the condition of "Ireland"—speaking of it as a whole—because, although the acutely inflammatory spots are comparatively few, and make themselves visible chiefly in the South and West, the inconvenience and anxiety which they occasion extend far beyond their centres, and if they do not produce utter anarchy they tend to excite a social demoralisation incompatible with the normal administration of protection and justice. The case to be dealt with is anomalous. Ireland has been blessed with an abundant harvest, such as, in ordinary times, might have diffused over the greater part of it a feeling of contentment, not to say gratitude. Yet the outward manifestations of the spirit of the people were never, perhaps, more difficult to cope with than they are now in the disturbed districts and in their respective neighbourhoods. Terror, not of the Law, but of something outside of Law, governs the movements of all classes alike—Landlord and Tenant, Tradesman and Customer, Rich and Poor, Loyal and Revolutionary. There are few within the range of its influence who do not feel obliged, as a primary condition of their existence, to succumb to it, at least for the present. The ordinary transactions of life are limited by it. Society stagnates. Trade withers. And an occasional outrage, affecting either person or property, benumbs, as it were, a wide area of nervous energy.

This state of things, it would be idle to deny, has largely arisen out of the past. It has happened that the legal tenure of land in Ireland has settled itself down upon a narrow and an essentially unsound basis, in which, for the most part, property takes its rights without recognising its corresponding obligations, and has thereby encroached, to a wide extent, upon the equally just rights of labour. It is so, in part, even now. It has been so much more than it is. The wealth of Ireland—by which we mean not its money only, but its capacity for self-sustenance and growth, has been drained away from it by absentee proprietors, who, devolving upon the cultivators of their estates all the duties which properly appertain to themselves, seek only to obtain from them the means of lavish expenditure out of the land from which they derive it. No doubt there are splendid exceptions to this rule. But, splendid as they are, they are almost necessarily "few and far between." It might have been obvious to any thoughtful mind that such a system must at last come to grief. It has done so in Ireland. The pendulum which once swung to extremes on the side of landlordism is now rapidly vibrating towards extremes on the side of tenancy. The last impulse to it has, peradventure, been given by the agitation of the Land League, and it remains yet to be seen whether the leaders of that agitation have gone beyond, we will not say the moral law of Society, but the civil law of the State. But, whatever may become of the prosecutions which have been commenced, whether they succeed or fail, it is obvious that they cannot touch the real evil which clamours to be grappled with. This will require the most earnest and disinterested efforts of the highest order of statesmanship, which, unless it proceed upon the lines of confiscation—a thing almost beyond conception, at this time of day—will probably prove a very costly remedy to this country, and, apart from the expense of it, a remedy needing to be most cautiously and wisely administered, lest, in the long run, the cure might turn out to be worse than the disease. There are some historical examples for guidance; and, perhaps, after close examination, some principle, so modified as to adapt them to the present instance, may be found to work well. The case is one upon which a negative judgment based upon local traditions can hardly be trusted. Every man has in his mind an idea of what, according to his individual opinion, would thoroughly reconcile the Irish people to their lot. There are almost as many proposals as individual thinkers upon the question. This shows the difficulty, but not the impossibility, nor the utter hopelessness, of dealing with the problem once for all. Her Majesty's Ministers, we presume, fully appreciate the position in which they stand, and the importance of the crisis with which they have to deal.

We can hardly be surprised at the strength of the demand which has arisen for some extraordinary and immediate measure of protection to life and property; and, if it would answer the desired end, no delicacy of party motive, or even violation of economic law, should stand in the way of extending speedy relief to those who now suffer under a reign of terror. But it is extremely questionable whether repressive legislation would really put an end to that form of mischief which is now most rampant. Whenever legislation strikes with vigour, it is the more necessary to see to it that its aim is precise. This it is the particular function of the Government to determine. They have the fullest information of the special needs to be met, and they alone can safely judge of the means best adapted to meet them. It would be comparatively easy for them to satisfy current opinion in Great Britain, and even to relieve, for the moment, some classes of the community in Ireland. But the time seems to have come to aim, not so much at the symptoms of the mischief which has so long afflicted Ireland, as at the prolific source of it—a policy which will impose upon any Government that may undertake it continuous and immense labours, and not a little danger of temporary defeat.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

By a majority of three hundred and fourteen votes the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. Mr. Bright, it is understood, had a majority in all the four "nations" over his distinguished opponent, Mr. John Ruskin. The illustrious author of "Modern Painters" will take no harm by his defeat. I knew a gentleman once who was afflicted with an extremely hasty and violent temper. He happened to be staying at Therapia, near Constantinople, with a friend with whom he had, on some trifling matter, a furious quarrel; and in the excess of his wrath he threatened—it was warm weather and the windows were open—to throw his adversary into the Bosphorus, which flowed beneath. Fortunately, he did nothing whatever of the kind, and was speedily reconciled to his friend, who, on shaking hands, showed his extremely placable temperament by remarking, "After all, it would have been something to be thrown into the Bosphorus." Now nobody would like to be thrown into a horse-pond. There is something dignified in the idea of drowning in the Bosphorus. It is something to be beaten by John Bright.

But admire, if you please, the irony of Fate. Mr. John Bright began his career in buttonless drab and a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat. Ironical Fate decrees that he shall be elevated to an academic rank of which the traditional costume is a flowing robe of scarlet. Mr. Bright, it has long been understood, is not a very fervent admirer of University Education. Ironical Fate gives him supremacy over a great Northern centre of collegiate learning. Finally, it is certain that Mr. Bright does not hold titles of honour in very great favour; yet Ironical Fate has so ordered it as to make him Chancellor of a Duchy, and eventually a Rector with the title of "Lord."

An absurd letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Ruskin to the committee of a school of art at Chesterfield has been disowned by that gentleman, and turns out to be an impudent and silly forgery. I place the concoctors of such fabrications on precisely the same plane with the miscreants who write anonymous letters and the imbeciles who play practical jokes. The mention of Ironical Fate reminds me of a "bogus" communication from one of the *Parcæ* lately forwarded to me at the office of this Journal, and bearing the post-mark of Colombo, Ceylon. Opening the letter, I found within an envelope with a deep black border, and with the word "Atropos" in one corner. This second envelope contained a sheet of black-bordered paper, headed "Death Call," subscribed "Your Disobedient Servant, Death," and informing me that I was to prepare and beware to receive a visit from Death on the Twenty-Second of December next; as I was one of Thirteen who dined together on the Twenty-Second of December last.

I just looked at my last year's diary; and found that on the Twenty-Second of December, 1879, I was a guest, with about two hundred others, at the annual festival of the New England Society, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on which occasion I was privileged to listen to some of the best after-dinner oratory that I ever heard in my life. When I say that the Hon. George W. Curtis (the editor of *Harper's Illustrated*), Mr. Chauncey Depew, the Rev. Dr. Bellows (a great friend of Mr. Thackeray), General Sherman, Secretary Sherman, and General Horace Porter (the Bernal Osborne of America), you may imagine what an elocutionary treat I had among the New Englanders, who, by-the-way, in the course of the evening drank the toast of "Old England" with tremendous enthusiasm.

But that "bogus" Atropos. Fancy the mental and ethical condition of any human being who could deliberately send such silly and wicked balderdash all the way from Colombo, in Ceylon. Fancy any respectable printer (the stuff was in handsome type) "setting up" such blasphemous twaddle. I suppose that there is some kind of enjoyment to be derived from practical joking. So may there have been in smashing the Portland Vase. So may there be in cutting the cushions of railway compartments, or pelting passing trains with stones, or squirting dirty water over ladies' dresses in the streets.

Wanted: a full-bottomed Wig—very full bottomed and carefully powdered. Wanted also a large silver-gilt Mace, and a Sergeant-at-Arms in a Court suit. These, with the addition perhaps of a judicious inspector of police and a couple of strong-armed constables, seem to me to be most urgently required at the Palais Bourbon, Paris, for the purpose of enabling M. Léon Gambetta to deal with a small section of Legitimist Deputies, contrasted with whose absolutely rebellious insubordination the wildest freaks of our own Obstructives in the House of Commons may be considered tamely submissive exhibitions. The other day a deputy from La Vendée, M. Baudry d'Asson, in a debate on the expulsion of the monks, was so polite as to qualify M. Jules Ferry and his colleagues as "un gouvernement de crocheteurs"—a government of picklocks. Thereupon the insulting Deputy was, by a vote of the Chamber, suspended from his functions, and excluded from the House for a certain number of sittings.

It was the duty of M. Gambetta, as President, to see this decision executed; but it pleased M. Baudry d'Asson to put the Chair at defiance, to slip into the Chamber by a back door, and to resume his accustomed seat, whence, after much vain parleying, he had to be literally dragged by main force, and was carried out of the Chamber by a military escort some five and twenty strong. I think that Captain Gossett and the Mace (with Inspector Gernon within convenient distance) could have managed the rebellious M. Baudry d'Asson between them without the assistance of squads of chasseurs and infantry of the line. Poor Colonel Rivu, who commanded the military on the occasion of the citadel of the Vendean deputy's individuality being stormed, seems to have had a bad time of it. His epaulettes were torn; and he was even

"punched" by the excited sympathisers with M. Baudry d'Asson. When all was over, and M. Baudry was safe under lock and key, the Colonel behaved like a gallant gentleman. He sat down to dinner with his prisoner; and humorously asked the sympathisers whether he was to "keep the blows" which he had received; meaning whether he was to consider them as serious outrages to be avenged by the satisfaction of the duello, or merely chance-medley knocks distributed haphazard in a scuffle. The sympathisers hastened to explain that the "punching" was only to be taken in a Pickwickian or Parliamentary sense, and amply apologised for having too forcibly accentuated their political opinions on the subject of M. Baudry d'Asson's expulsion.

Mem.: English Members of Parliament for divers offences against the authority of the House have been time and again committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and even sent (as Sir Francis Burdett was) to the Tower, or (as Sir John Cam Hobhouse, afterwards Lord Broughton de Gifford was) to Newgate; but the unseemliest scene of violence that has occurred in the august precincts of St. Stephen's since the memorable April 20, 1653, when the Lord General Cromwell invaded the Commons with an armed force, branded hon. members as drunkards and profligates, "annexed" the mace, and finally bundled the Long Parliament into Old Palace Yard, was on March 21, 1815, when, as I read in Mr. George H. Jennings' "Anecdotal History of the British Parliament," the celebrated Lord Cochrane (afterwards Earl of Dundonald) who had been expelled the House of Commons after his sentence to fine and imprisonment for an offence of which he was wholly innocent, but who had been re-elected, by acclamation, by the electors of Westminster, escaped from the King's Bench prison, hurried down to Westminster, and took his seat in the House to the right of the Speaker's chair; no members being then present, and prayers not having been read. Here he was followed by Mr. Jones, the Marshal of the King's Bench, and two or three of his officers, who carried the daunted Lord Cochrane back to prison.

A most interesting address was delivered at the rooms of the Society of Arts last Saturday evening by Mr. William Morris, M.A., on the subject of House Decoration. With many of Mr. Morris's strictures on the modern taste, or rather want of taste, shown in the external and internal ornamentation of houses, I thoroughly agree. For example, what can be more detestable than the new craze for daubing the lower portion of our house-fronts a staring crimson, or a chocolate, or what Mr. Morris calls a "cockroach" colour? Yet Jones so besmears his façade because his neighbour Smith has "gone in" for plum-colour, or chocolate, or "cockroach;" and Robinson over the way, and Brown round the corner, will speedily follow suit, merely imitatively and quite unintelligently.

But Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson should not inconsiderately be blamed. Their business compels or their inclination leads them to dwell, say, in west-central London. What are they to do to relieve the dismal, grimy monotony of their house-fronts? Paint them white, with green jalousies and balconies? The effect would be charming. For about a fortnight London would look as picturesque and smiling as Havana or New Orleans. At the expiration of the fortnight, perhaps sooner, the painted house-fronts, thanks to the horrid influence of sooty smoke, would turn whitey-brown, then dingy brown, then black.

I wonder whether house-fronts, covered with "azulejo" tiles, blue and white, in bold arabesque patterns, would answer. You may have seen houses so fronted at Lisbon. The colours in the designs are imperishable, and each shower of rain only serves to clean the surface of the tiles. Fresco-painting is out of the question. This is not a climate for fresco. Of course, one's beau ideal of a house would be either a beauteous marble villa of Palladian design, like M. Gambart's "Château des Palmiers" at Nice, or a mansion in the "Queen Anne's" style, one of the finest modern revivals of which was the fine old house restored for Mr. Thackeray in Palace-gardens, Kensington. But, alack! how many of us are rich enough to build houses for ourselves, or to take them on repairing leases?

Well, one can go further afield. Outlying Bayswater, Notting-hill, West Kensington, Shepherd's-bush, and Acton are all abundant in pretty villas at not very excessive rents. Residential Haverstock-hill is now joined to Highgate, and will soon be united to Muswell-hill. All round the Crystal Palace a labyrinth of handsome dwelling-houses has sprung up, where a few years ago were only green fields, cows, and shady lanes. Smiling Camberwell is merged into sweet Dulwich; and Penge, Anerley, Sydenham, Gipsy-hill, and Upper and Lower Norwood are now only so many suburbs of the gigantic metropolis. I bought a copy of "Lyson's Environs of London" the other day, and am half afraid to open it, lest I should discover that London has now no environs left—in the spots where I remember them.

The latest addition to our metropolitan *villeggiature* is the Telford Park Estate at Streatham-hill, where, on a site of some sixty acres, whole streets of residential villas are being constructed by Messrs. Sutton and Dudley, the enterprising entrepreneurs who built the "Palatinat" hard by the Elephant and Castle, and the "Albany" in the Albany-road, Camberwell, and who are covering the area once occupied by the old Surrey Gardens with eligible house property. The residences on the Telford Park site have been designed by Mr. E. J. Tarver, architect; and it is gratifying to learn that the estate is well timbered; that many of the trees are of noble size; and that both roads and houses have been so planned as to preserve these beautiful and healthful adjuncts, so often ruthlessly destroyed by speculative builders. The Streatham-hill Railway Station stands at the south-east corner of the property.

To be within a few minutes by rail and only three miles by

road from the Crystal Palace; to be only five miles from the West-End and five and a half miles from the Royal Exchange and the City proper; to have a tram system close at hand to Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges, Southwark, and Greenwich; and to be able to obtain at a moderate rent a handsome detached or semi-detached house, drained, ventilated, and "sanitated" up to the Richardsonian or "City of Hygeia" standard—all these are advantages which will doubtless attract crowds of tenants to Telford Park when all Mr. Tarver's Old English, Elizabethan, or Queen Anne houses are completed; but there will be nevertheless multitudes of persons who are obliged, or who prefer to live in Guilford-street, or Gower-street, or Wigmore-street, or some other thoroughfare of hopelessly incurable ugliness. These luckless persons I should recommend not to trouble themselves about their house fronts—they are past praying for—beyond periodically painting them "in a proper and workman-like manner," in accordance with the covenants in their leases. For the rest, let them look first to the interior "sanitation" of their dwellings, and next to the internal decoration thereof, and in the last direction they will learn much from the experienced counsel of Mr. William Morris, whose "Hints" will be doubtless reprinted in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. It should further be republished in pamphlet form. Much of that which Mr. Morris has to say on the subject of carpets, window glazing, ceilings, and wall-papers is invaluable from the points of view of good taste and common sense.

The student of contemporary manners can scarcely have failed to be struck by one of the details in the account of the recent savage attack on Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador at Constantinople. The Turkish roughs who reined his Excellency's carriage and flourished their drawn swords over his head were, it is stated, officers in the Imperial Guards; and they were all in a state of intoxication. What! it may be asked, can the "pious and temperate Osmanli" get tipsy? Yes; when he has been veneered with civilisation, he can get very "tight" indeed. The Turkish artillery officers from the Tophané barracks, who patronise the music-halls of Pera and Galatea, are not by any means distinguished for moderation in their cups; and at more than one very grand banquet I have seen Effendis, and even Pashas, in a sad condition of what the Americans call "tangle-leg."

But your Turk, when he imbibes to excess, is original in inebriety. He still declines to look upon the wine when it is red, and eschews bordeaux and burgundy; but he will drink any quantity of champagne, preferring to "dash" his tumblers of Heidseek or Mumm with cognac, "for his stomach's sake." Of the very nasty spirit called raki he is immoderately fond; and this fondness is not confined, apparently, to the upper classes. The first time I went to the Mosque of St. Sophia a venerable Mollah in a very high pulpit was preaching a sermon to a congregation of whom at least a third were women. I asked the dragoman what the sermon was about, and he told me that the Mollah was inveighing against the excessive use of raki.

Mem.: Turkish gentility gulps down raki as a "whet," just as Frenchmen swallow absinthe, or Italians vermouth, or Germans and Russians kümmel. But herein lies the difference. The Germans and the Teutons, prior to their repast, are usually contented with a single dram. The Osmanli takes many. A scion of the Latin race, when he exceeds (which he does very rarely), gets tipsy at dinner; the Teuton and the Anglo-Saxon (and they are even becoming more temperate) get tipsy after dinner; but it is immediately before dinner that the civilisation-veneered Turk tipsifies himself with raki.

In re the "Music of the Spheres." "E. M." writes me that there is probably an earlier instance of the use of the expression than the Shakspearian citations lately given. "Pericles," according to Lowndes, was published in 1609; but two years before there was printed "The Combat of the Tongue and the Five Senses for Superiority," which is attributed to Anthony Brewer, and in which (Act iii., scene 7) one reads—

I hear the celestial music of the spheres  
As plainly as our Pythagoras did.

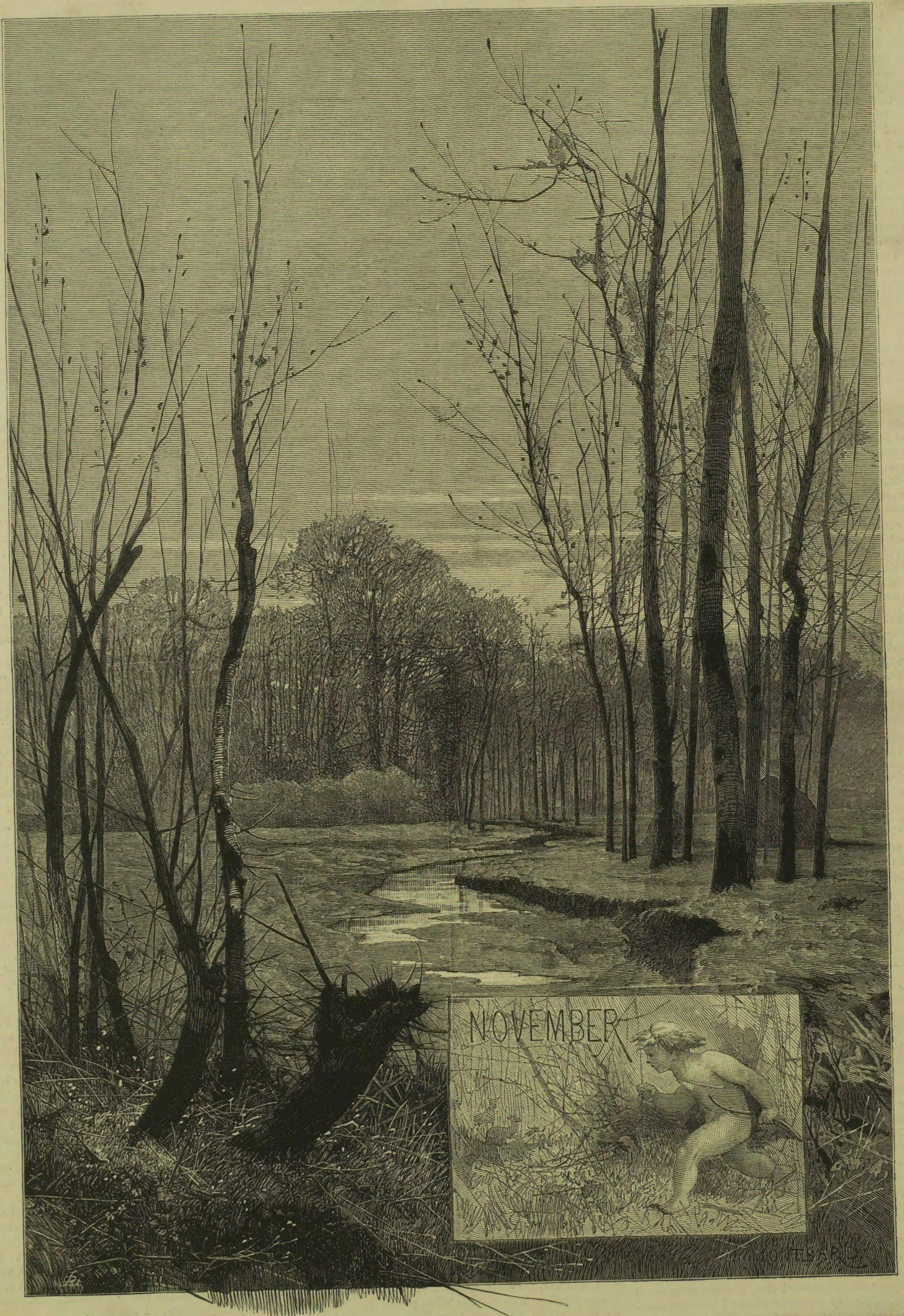
This occurrence of the expression is noticed, my correspondent adds, at page 15 of the edition of Pope's "Essay on Man," by the Rector of Lincoln, 1875.

I read in the *Daily News* that Lord Folkestone and Mr. Edward Gibson have kindly consented to act as judges of the Essays on the Demoralising Effects of Liberalism, for the best of which productions handsome prizes have been offered by Mr. Peters, of Headfield. I have changed my mind as to entering the lists as a competitor. I have but little leisure; and that I would wish to devote to the composition of a series of essays on the Beneficial Effects of Toryism, and the expediency of forthwith reviving the Pillory, the Stocks, and the Whipping-Post, the Ordeal by Battle, the Admiralty Droits, the Clerks of the Pipe and the Petty Bag, and the *Peine Forte et Dure* for refusal to plead. To these will be added an elaborate argument in favour of the immediate re-enfranchisement of Garton, Grampound, and Old Sarum, and a plea for the total abolition of Vaccination, the authorisation of intramural interments and slaughterhouses, and the imposition of a uniform sixpenny rate of inland postage. Abating the *peine forte et dure* and vaccination, which was not suppressed, but only fiercely preached against by a section of the clergy, all the Beneficial Things which I have touched upon were advocated by Toryism when I was born.

In the matter of "punching" the heads of small school children, "H. H. M.," a member of the Bradford School Board, informs me that the school-teacher summoned before and convicted by the West Riding (County) magistrates sitting at Bradford was not on the staff of the Bradford Board School, but was in the employ of the Ecclehall School Board. As it happened, I was in doubt as to the particular school to which the defendant belonged; so I mentioned only "a" Board School.

G. A. S.







THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

SEE PAGE 408.



MR. C. S. PARNELL, M.P.



MR. T. BRENNAN (SECRETARY).



MR. J. G. BIGGAR, M.P.



FARMING UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN COUNTY MAYO.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

On Tuesday last, the Ferry Cabinet having been defeated on a simple question of the fixing of the order of the day, thought fit to resign. M. Grévy refused to accept the resignation, and the crisis continued until Wednesday night, when the Cabinet withdrew their resignation. On Thursday M. Louis Legrand interpellated the Ministry on its declaration of Tuesday. M. Jules Ferry replied, and asked the Chamber to signify clearly whether it had or had not confidence in the Cabinet. After a long debate and after some severe personal attacks on the Minister of Marine, Admiral Cloué, the Chamber voted an order of the day of confidence by 297 votes against 131, and the question of the reform of the Magistracy was placed on the order of the day for Saturday instead of the educational question. And so the Ministry came out of the crisis both victor and vanquished, victor in having obtained a vote of confidence, vanquished on the question of the order of the day, which started the whole difficulty.

On Thursday a disgraceful scene took place in the Chamber of Deputies. During the Session of Wednesday the penalty of temporary exclusion had been pronounced against M. Baudry d'Asson, a disorderly Royalist Deputy who had used violent language in the course of the sitting. M. Baudry d'Asson refused to acknowledge the authority of the President, and entered the Chamber on Thursday as if nothing had happened. M. Gambetta thereupon invited M. Baudry d'Asson to withdraw. M. Baudry d'Asson remained motionless. Then an indescribable scene took place. The sitting was suspended, the galleries cleared, and Colonel Riou, Military Commander of the Chamber, was ordered to expel M. Baudry d'Asson by force. This order could not be executed in the courteous and law-biding manner which characterised the recent expulsion of Mr. Bradlaugh from the House of Commons. Several members of the Right surrounded M. Baudry d'Asson, the soldiers charged, blows were exchanged, uniforms and clothing torn, eyes blackened, and at last M. Baudry d'Asson, after a desperate resistance, was captured and confined in the *petit local* reserved for recalcitrant Deputies who have sinned against the rules of the House very grievously. The sitting was then resumed and concluded as has been already described.

Curiously enough, the very articles of the rules of the Chamber against which M. Baudry d'Asson rebelled, and which the Royalists so sharply criticise as the work of the Demagogues and Radicals, were drawn up in 1849 by Radicals, whose names were the Duc de Broglie, Rouher, Bocher, Buffet, Montalembert, and Dufaure. The protest of the Royalists thus turns against themselves.

The moral of all the recent Ministerial embarrassments was admirably summed up in M. Alfred Naquet's speech in the Chamber on Thursday, the tenor of which was that in the present Chamber it is impossible to form a Ministerial majority, in the real sense of the word; there can only be a majority *de circonstance*, a majority of the day. The sections and groups of the Chamber will not work together under recognised chiefs; the Ministry, therefore, must be content to work with a majority that will march behind a certain programme. The thing first to be done is to carry out bills on which the Republican groups are unanimous, and to leave the disputed points in the background until those bills have been carried. It is probably on this basis that the present Chamber will pass the last year of its existence.

The proceedings of the Senate were enlivened on Monday by an interpellation of M. Buffet on the Ministerial crisis of September last, and on the execution of the decrees of March 29. M. Jules Ferry and M. de Freycinet replied. The latter gave an account of his policy and action in the matter of the decrees in a vinegary tone, which pleased only the friends of M. Jules Simon. The debate on the interpellation was continued in the Senate to-day, as was also that on the magistracy in the Chamber.

The life of Paris, it has been said, is a drama-vaudeville in three hundred and sixty-five acts, without "waits," for the piece continues interminably even during the night. The antitheses of *la vie Parisienne* are more extravagant than those of Victor Hugo, whose sublime imagination sees in the starry heavens the image of "le crachat de Dieu." Whatever the hour and whatever the spectacle, there is always a crowd ready to collect together and gaze. There was a crowd to receive Louise Michel at the Gare Saint-Lazare last Tuesday; there was as great a crowd to see Jeanne Samary, the actress, married to M. Paul Lagarde last Wednesday; there was a crowd to see M. Baudry d'Asson expelled from the Chamber; there was a crowd to see MM. Buffet, De Freycinet, and Ferry fencing in the Senate; there was a crowd at Madame Adam's on Sunday to hear a lecture on Japan; and there will probably be a greater and more elegant crowd than ever at the Church of Saint-Roch to-morrow to see Sub-Lieutenant Roland Bonaparte married to Mlle. Marie Felix Blanc.

And now, to pass from the vaudeville to the drama, Xavier Aubryet died yesterday, after having been bedridden, as Heine was, for six years with a nervous malady. His funeral will take place to-morrow, simultaneously with the marriage of Prince Roland Bonaparte. Xavier Aubryet was a Parisian, a boulevardier, a wit who was once a rival of Nestor Roqueplan, a *boulevardier* of the famous Demidoff set, and a literary critic and poet of delicate taste and originality. His best books are his "Jugements Nouveaux" and "Chez nous et chez nos voisins," which latter contains some interesting studies of English literature.

To return once more to the *fous-floos* of the Parisian Vaudeville, it may interest ladies to know that the Parisian *coiffeurs* are brewing an international conspiracy for bringing into fashion the wearing of false hair. At present blonde is the fashionable colour for hair, and the shades vary from flaxen to golden red, from the shade called *rayon de lune*, through the *coquette*, *cheveux de la reine*, and *cheveux vénitiens*.

The De Cissy scandal still continues to agitate public opinion. The Chamber of Deputies has nominated a committee of eleven members, all of whom are favourable to ordering a Parliamentary inquiry. Meanwhile fresh accusations are being brought against the General almost daily, and the matter is almost becoming a party question. The irreconcilable and radical Journals are merciless in their attacks on M. de Cissy and the Baroness de Kaulla. Yesterday Colonel Jung's son, a collegian of seventeen years of age, mixed himself up in this painful affair by writing a letter to the *Figaro* disowning his mother, the Baroness de Kaulla. This letter has naturally shocked the French, amongst whom Mother-worship is an instinct and the *voix du sang* a national principle.

It may interest those who, like the swallows, fly southwards at the approach of winter, to know that high French society, and particularly that of the noble faubourg, is abandoning Paris as a winter residence. Few of the aristocratic salons will be open before spring; from motives chiefly of economy, the bearers of great and historical names have decided in future to winter at Pau, Cannes, Nice, Madeira, and even Algeria, and to shut up their Paris houses except during the spring months. T. C.

## THE MONTHS: NOVEMBER.

Clammy, chill, sour, sullen, gloomy: no adjectives, by the majority of Englishmen, are considered too mean for this meanest of months! If there were only something downright bad about him he might not be so maligned as he is. But, surely fellow though he may be, he can scarcely be called downright bad. He brings no drenching torrents of rain, no blinding snowstorms, no ice-encumbered rivers, but simply torments us with leaden skies, and clinging damp, and fog, and mizzle, drizzle, drip, drip. Such, at least, is the rôle commonly attributed to him, and certainly nothing could be meaner than the spectacle he presents, as he stalks through the bilious-looking town, his straggling locks and unkempt beard beaded with moisture that descends from a halo of fog, chilling the atmosphere at every stride, and veiling the sky so that

The night has no eve,  
And the day has no morning.

Thoroughly mean, too, and odious is he, when he enters autumn woods, and, laying his sacrilegious hands on the richly-coloured foliage, strips the trees of their latest beauty. But he does not wrench off all the leaves at once; let us, at any rate, give him credit for that. Perhaps he has some qualms of conscience. The timid, sensitive ash drops her few remaining leaves at once, as do also the walnut and the lime; and soon after the mulberry, horse-chestnut, and sycamore succumb to the withering touch of the cold-blooded ravisher. But the elm and a few others he spares a little longer; the latest of the deciduous trees to cast their leaves being the beech and the oak, which retain their autumn glory almost until December commences his wintry sway.

The still lovely tints, late in the month, in the oaken and beechen groves, make us involuntarily pause in our railing against "gloomy November." Nor must we forget that, in the country at least, he occasionally permits intervals of weather clear and pleasant as in the mellow days of October. The mornings may be raw and misty, and the adjacent woods and hills lost in fleecy vapour; but around those woods and hills there is no pestilential smoke and grime to clog the air, and mist and hoar-frost quickly vanish before the rising sun. So rich and varied, when the mist has lifted, is the foliage upon the oaks and beeches, and so fantastically fair the threads of gossamer, which, sparkling in the soft sunlight, are floating in the tranquil air on every hedge and field—we almost forget that the lanes are thickly strewn with leaves, and feel that some of Mab's merry sprites must have practised a spell upon gruff November. But whether it is the fairies, or whether November has, after all, some qualms of conscience, certain it is that we have occasionally some delightful days even thus late in "the pale descending year." Sometimes in the morning they come, these sweet glimpses of dying autumn; sometimes at noon, and occasionally not until towards evening, when the white mist that has been enveloping the whole country-side since morning is suddenly lifted from the earth, and itself becomes an object of superb grandeur, catching as it does the slanting rays of the setting sun, and throwing back upon the brown lanes, fields, meandering streams, and tinted woods, a light that is unutterably beautiful.

But, while November has some redeeming phases in the country, in town it is quite another matter. In the country the vapours of the month are white and fleecy mists that dissolve into thin air before the rising sun; in the town they join issue with the smoke and grime of civilisation, and settle down upon the streets like a nightmare in dense yellow fogs, which often last all day and all night. Indeed, it is in the town rather than the country that November has earned his evil reputation—a reputation so wretched that foreigners think our chief occupation now must be the commission of suicide. No wonder Guy Fawkes chose this month for his infernal purpose; for may he not have thought that he would effect a kindly deed in freeing King and Parliament from an intolerable existence? True, the town is not always wrapt in a wet blanket of "pea-soup;" but, even when there is no actual fog, the faint sunbeams are unable to struggle through the gloom, and everything looks dingy, damp, and dirty. There are, however, few things but might be worse; and so with the murky atmosphere of our great towns in November. When the streets are draped in hopeless fog, and the opposite side of the way is only detected by a sickly flare of gaslight, it requires a Mark Tapley to feel really jolly; yet how infinitely better is the lurid glare of gaslight from lamp-posts and shop-windows to the street-lights of other days! So late as the beginning of the present century they were bad enough, when there were no gas-lit shop-windows, when ropes here and there spanned the leading thoroughfares with suspended lamps, whose pale glimmer was only perceptible immediately underneath. But what a time of it benighted London must have had in the November days, say of James I., when the foul, narrow streets were scarcely lit at all, and the muffled tolling of old St. Paul's, as the hours slowly died, must have boomed down through the silent yellow vapours in the Cheap like a death-knell to the groping citizens!

Upon Londoners, and such as cannot raise their mournful eyes from the rustling leaves at their feet, the gloom of the declining year has doubtless a very depressing effect. But there are many who snap their fingers at the gloom. To the great army of sportsmen the "sere and yellow leaf" is by no means an object for intense melancholy, it being an infallible sign that the farmers have opened their gates to huntsmen and gunners, for no longer are there in the fields any cattle or horses to wander into forbidden lands, the exhausted pastures having been exchanged for the farmyard; nor are there any crops to spoil. Roots, of the mangold-wurzel and turnip species, are being piled in heaps or being carted to the farmyards and outbuildings; but, except the roots, and a little ploughing, the agriculturist's labours are now concentrated in close vicinity to his homestead. And so hunting is in full swing, and every day there are dashing rides 'cross country, that quite account for our Waterloos and Baladivas. Coursing, too, is one of the sports of the month, and steeple-chasing, and, in the north, deerstalking. For those who cannot ride well to hounds there are still plenty of pheasants, partridges, hares, and rabbits, in blissful ignorance of their fate; and the solitary snipe will have to keep a sharp look-out, as will also the woodcock and wild-duck that are migrating to our coasts.

The various kinds of water-fowl that are now reaching our shores from the Far North ameliorate, by their presence, somewhat, the dreariness of the seaside. Their discordant cries seem in harmony with the sad sea waves that break in measured sweep upon the beach. Not violently, though, do the waves break just now; they are but muttered threatenings of storms to come: it is not until winter sets in that the sea lashes itself into sublime fury. Indeed, during November, the sea is often quiet enough, especially when the fogs of the month find their way to the coast; when, through the turbid air, the boats close in to shore seem miles away and the fishermen to be performing a shadow pantomime, now indistinct, now stalking large and prominent, now vanishing, with no sound but the receding ripple of the tide.

## PROSECUTIONS OF RITUALIST CLERGY.

The continued imprisonment of the Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale, Rector of St. Vedast's, Foster-lane, for contempt of the orders of the Court empowered by Act of Parliament to correct irregularities in the public services of the Established Church, has excited many demonstrations of feeling on the part of High Church clergy and people. It will be recollected that this case has been before Lord Penzance, Judge of the Court of Arches, on several occasions, but no notice has ever been taken by Mr. Dale of the suit, the monitions or suspensions, except by an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench nearly three years ago, when the sentence was quashed on the ground of an informality. A second suit was instituted by the churchwardens, and has been steadily pursued. On Thursday, the 28th ult., the Judge (Lord Penzance) agreed to issue a writ of *significavit*, which was speedily acted on; and two days later, on the Saturday evening, the 30th ult., an officer proceeded to Mr. Dale's residence, No. 6, Ladbroke-gardens, Nottingham, and then and there arrested him. Mr. Dale was conveyed at once in a cab to the City Prison, at Holloway, where he has since remained in the custody of Lieutenant-Colonel Milman, Governor of the City Prison. He is confined in the right wing of the gaol, on the ground floor, two rooms being assigned to him, and a small fire allowed; this and the gas have to be extinguished at half-past eight o'clock at night, and at six in the morning he is expected to rise. His friends are allowed to supply him with food, subject to prison regulations. He is, however, already on the sick list and under the doctor's care, as he is suffering from general debility and an abscess in the right hand. Visitors are admitted at his own request, specially naming them, but subject to the approval of the Visiting Justices. The members of his own congregation are not permitted to see him. Mrs. Dale and others of his family come to pass the day with him. He has also been visited by the Hon. C. L. Wood, Colonel Hardy, and other leading members of the English Church Union. He has proposed to appoint his son, the Rev. Arthur Murray Dale, to perform duty in the church during his enforced absence; but the Bishop of London has rejected the nomination, and has appointed the Rev. C. T. Acland to the cure of the parish during the continuance of the inhibition of the Rev. Pelham Dale by the Court of Arches. The Bishop, in his letter communicating this to Mr. Dale, further observes, "I may add, that it would not be possible for me to allow any clergyman to officiate in your church who would not be prepared to certify me that he would perform the services of your church without those ornaments and practices which you have been monitioned to discontinue." In the mean time, and for several weeks to come, the church is shut up and the services stopped, for the ostensible purpose of executing repairs ordered by the churchwardens. It was necessary for them to break in through the window, as the keys were and are in Mr. Dale's possession, as Rector, and he refuses to give them up. Watchmen are stationed both day and night in the church, and the doors have been fitted with several new locks, to prevent any persons on behalf of the Rector getting in and claiming possession. Meetings to demand the liberation of Mr. Dale were held, on Thursday week, at the Cannon-street Hotel, and at St. James's Hall, on Thursday last.

The Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale is sixty years of age. He is eldest son of the late Very Rev. Thomas Dale, who was Vicar of St. Pancras, at another time Rector of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, Canon of St. Paul's, and finally Dean of Rochester. He was educated partly at home, partly at King's College, London, till he was placed with Sir William Fairbairn, at the Millwall Works, to learn the profession of a civil engineer. But he ultimately determined to become a clergyman, and went to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He there took his degree, with honours, in 1845, being in the first class of mathematics, twenty-fifth wrangler of that year; he also won a scholarship, and became a Fellow of his College. Having taken orders, he held a curacy under the Rev. Daniel Moore, at Camden Chapel, Camberwell; but he was for some time Curate to his father in St. Pancras, and afternoon lecturer there and at St. Luke's, Old-street. He also held the post of Librarian at Sion College, in the City, and was honorary chaplain to the Great Northern Hospital. In 1848 he was presented to the rectory of St. Vedast with St. Michael-le-Quern, a church in Foster-lane, Cheapside, near Goldsmiths' Hall, behind the General Post Office. This presentation was made by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Mr. Dale's father, as Canon Dale, being then one of the Chapter. The peculiarities which have characterised Mr. Dale's ministrations of public worship were brought before the law courts four or five years ago. During eight months of 1876, while inhibited from conducting service in his own church, he ministered in that of St. Mary Magdalen, Paddington, by permission of the incumbent there. He had lent his own church, in like manner, to the Rev. A. H. Macdonochie, of St. Albans, in 1874.

Our Illustrations on the front page of this Number present a view of the City Prison at Holloway, and one of the interior of the apartment occupied by Mr. Dale, with a portrait of him, which is copied from the photograph by Mr. A. E. Fradelle, of Regent-street.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer, son of Lord Selborne, has been admitted, by patrimony, to the freedom of the Mercers' Company.

Professor Henry Morley on Monday night continued his series of lectures at Westbourne Park Institute on English Literature, the subject of the evening being Thomas Carlyle and John Ruskin. These two writers, said the lecturer, had had a very great influence upon the thought of the present day, and their earnestness had been completely recognised. Each of them delivered the same message—viz., that the advance of society was still to be laboured for, but could only be attained by the labour of each one to make the best of himself or herself, and to aid others in a like endeavour. In the writings of both there was the same message, that all had to do their work thoroughly and to be themselves. Taking first Mr. Carlyle, Professor Morley sketched his life, supplementing the narrative with many extracts from his works. The cherishing of individual life, said Mr. Morley, was the ruling sentiment of Carlyle, and of that more than anything else he was the prophet of our time. In Mr. Ruskin, though in a different nature, there was the same lesson taught, but with another voice, amid other surroundings and amid different conditions. With him, as with Mr. Carlyle, there was a tendency to excess in the maintaining of a simple elementary truth. In Thomas Carlyle there was strong manly vigour. In John Ruskin there was grace, bordering almost upon effeminacy—a grace which one found in the mind of a highly-trained and highly-cultivated woman. There was a high sense and a keen perception of truth and beauty, which allied itself very much to what was best in woman's nature. A short sketch of Mr. Ruskin's life and a review of his principal works completed the lecture.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

I have again witnessed the performance of "Anne-Mie" at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and rejoice at being able to pay a well-deserved tribute to the intelligence and carefulness with which those who have control over the play have endeavoured to lop and prune away many of the excrescences which, on the first night, rendered the drama adapted from the Dutch of M. Rosier Paassen by an "unknown hand" such a very wearisome and dispiriting exhibition. In the stage management, which from beginning to end reflects the very highest credit on Miss Geneviève Ward, there was, it must be admitted, little ground for alteration, and still less for improvement. The entire scenic arrangements of "Anne-Mie" may be said to move like clockwork; only the clock on the first night went desperately slow. But Miss Geneviève Ward has bravely set herself to the task of brightening up the work "all round;" and the result has been that "Anne-Mie" is now a much more actable and much more enjoyable piece than it was three weeks ago. Miss Ward's own very artistic "make up" has had several slight but effective additions introduced; and the suppression of some of the prosiest dialogue in which a few of the characters surrounding her were formerly permitted to indulge brings into stronger and consequently more advantageous relief her own very conspicuous qualities in refined elocution, and the dignified expression of a deep-rooted sorrow. There is pathos and pathos. Perhaps Miss Ward, in her intellectual grasp of the character of Anne-Mie, remembered that the Dutch are a phlegmatic race, and it was owing to such a remembrance that she elected to portray, not a passionately emotional, but a composed and comparatively undemonstrative heroine. Thus Persiani in the "Gazza Ladra" was all fire and passion, and tearful intensity. Miss Kelly, on the other hand, in "The Maid and the Magpie," was staid and demure, and quietly pathetic. That there could be a Dutch "Maid" we know from Sir Edwin Landseer's picture.

I went on Tuesday to see the "Lady of Lyons" at Sadler's Wells. It was the thirtieth and, for the present, the last performance of Mr. Charles Warner as Claude Melnotte. On Thursday he appeared as Young Dornon in the "Road to Ruin." The house on Tuesday was excellently well filled; the pit and gallery crowded. Lord Lytton's artificial yet most touching drama would not seem to have lost one iota of its popularity among the masses. It is a strange mixture of poetic sentiment and broad farce. Everybody knows that the plot is borrowed from a French dramatist, who, in his turn, borrowed it from a real incident in the life of Angelica Kauffmann, the painter, who was inveigled into a marriage with a *soi-disant* Count de Horn, who turned out to be a footman; many of the "situations" (the duel, for example) are ridiculously forced and stilted; and the concluding tableau of Claude concealing his emotions behind a cocked hat and feathers is simply grotesque. The dialogue is full of cheap bombastic clap-trap, of the "man who would lay a hand upon a woman" pattern; while most of the smart sayings which "bring down the house," are unblushing appropriations from the French epigrammatists. It was a great mistake too, in art, in a romantic play, to make Madame Deschappelles such a ludicrous character that she can scarcely open her mouth without the audience laughing at her, as though she were Mrs. Malaprop or Deborah Woodcock; and, much as we may admire Claude Melnotte, it is impossible to forget that, in assuming the character of the Prince of Como, his conduct is that of a contemptible trickster, impostor, and swindler. With all these blemishes, the "Lady of Lyons" has never ceased to obtain the firmest of grasps on the English middle-class mind, and for this there may be four reasons. In the first place, Claude Melnotte is not a profligate. He deceives Pauline, but he respects her purity. The scene in the cottage in which he intrusts his virgin bride to the care of his mother at once wins for him the sympathies of the audience. In the next place, he is a rustic, who, eventually by his own valour and good conduct, raises himself to high rank and fortune. Middle-class audiences are very fond of such a hero. In the end he foils and tramples upon the "wicked nobleman," Beauséant. Middle-class audiences always like to see the wicked nobleman come to grief. Thirdly, the scenes between Claude and Pauline are full of downright passionate love-making on both sides—love-making as passionate as that in "Henrietta Temple" or "Venetia"—boy and girl love-making, with plenty of nonsense about it. Without nonsense, sweethearting would be as dreary an affair as the amatory correspondence of the solicitor who used to sign his *billet doux*, "Yours without Prejudice." Finally, Lord Lytton, in some of the grandiloquent blank verse speeches scattered through the play, exercises over the female part of his audience precisely that glamour with the use of which he was satirically twitted by Mr. Tennyson in the famous "New Timon" lampoon in *Punch*. He "charms the girls" in the "Lady of Lyons" just as he charms them in "Ernest Maltravers" and "Alice"—in "Zanoni" and "Night and Morning." The girls love to listen to his talk about honeysuckles and orange-groves, and murmuring fountains and stars, where lovers dwell when Love becomes immortal. The girls do not understand half his fine words; nor can they see how hollow and meretricious most of this dulcet rhetoric is; but it is soft and smooth as a Lydian measure; and they like it, and will not cease to like it.

Mr. Charles Warner and Miss Isabel Bateman are, happily, just as well suited for frank, fresh, boy and girl lovemaking as Mr. and Mrs. Kendal were in the Pygmalion and Galatea days. Mr. Warner is young, earnest, manly, unaffected, good-looking, strong (he can lift Pauline as though she were a feather), and with a natural capacity, when he is deeply moved, for pulling out his pocket-handkerchief and indulging in a good hearty sob. I like young Paul Melnotte. I have known, to my sorrow, many elderly ones, who could groan, sniff, and, on occasion, bellow; but as an exponent of the unreserved, tearful grief of a young fellow thoroughly broken down for the time by anguish and remorse I have seen few actors superior to Mr. Charles Warner. In the scenes of passion he was forcible without being too melodramatic; and his repeated defiance of Beauséant was especially good. The tenderness of his demeanour to his mother, his chivalrous courtesy to Pauline, the respectful resignation with which he bears the reproaches of the justly incensed woman whom he has fooled, were all likewise very admirable features in the interpretation of Claude Melnotte; and I noticed a marked improvement in his elocution since I saw him in Othello. A classical tragedian Mr. Charles Warner may not be destined to become. We are wholly destitute of a school of classical acting, either in tragedy or in comedy; but, as a romantic actor, Mr. Warner should go very far indeed.

Mr. Warner's dress in the First Act I did not like. It was most ungainly and unpicturesque; and beneath his jerkin he had something between a blouse and a bib, of some light blue fabric most unseemly to look upon. He should confer with Mr. Forbes Robertson (one of the best-dressed actors on the stage), or ask Mr. Lewis Wingfield to design a Claude Melnotte peasant dress for him. Mind; it is a most difficult dress, that worn in the first act. Macready, if I remember aright, assumed a black velvet jerkin and a most monstrous turn-down collar of

an exaggerated Byronic type. The best-attired Claude Melnotte that I can remember was Charles Kean.

Miss Isabel Bateman, who, prior to these thirty performances, had never, I believe, played the part of the heroine, acquitted herself to admiration as Pauline Deschappelles. Much of the praise awarded to Mr. Charles Warner must in simple justice be awarded to her. Miss Isabel Bateman has many natural advantages on her side—youth, good looks, grace, animation, earnestness, and spontaneously expressed emotion. In some characters in which I have seen her there may have been, on her part, the slightest of tendencies to call too frequently on her lachrymatory ducts and to pose as a "Niobe all tears;" but she does not weep one drop too much in Pauline Deschappelles. Her love-speeches were simply charming; and the vehemence of her first denunciation of Claude's perfidy roused the audience to genuine enthusiasm. Mr. Stanmore's rough-and-ready impersonation of the bluff General Daumas was highly appreciative; and Mr. E. H. Brooke made a polished and adroit Beauséant. Mr. Walter Brooks was sufficiently foppish, but not sufficiently distinct in his enunciation, as Glavis. Mrs. Staunton struggled bravely through the unthankful part of Madame Deschappelles; and Mr. Canninge as Monsieur Deschappelles bore the disconsolate mien of a bankrupt merchant even before he had to confess his inability to meet his acceptances. A more impecunious voice and manner, and more insolvent-looking small-clothes and stockings I have rarely seen. Miss Clayton was quiet and effective as the Widow Deschappelles. Next week I shall have something to say about the famous old comedy of the "Road to Ruin," with Mr. Charles Warner as Harry Dornon.

G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Thursday week Madame Zacchi appeared for the third time—the first time here as the heroine in "Lucrezia Borgia," in which the lady sang and acted with much dramatic power. In the several important scenes with Gennaro and the Duke, Madame Zacchi produced a very favourable impression, which would have been heightened had she controlled the tremolo that prevails in her vocalisation. As on many previous occasions, Madame Trebelli's fine voice and style gave full effect to the music of Maffio Orsini. Signori Runcio and Ordinas were effective representatives, respectively, of the characters of Gennaro and Alfonso. On the following evening "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given, and Mlle. Eliza Widmar, as Rosina, sang with much taste and refinement; Signor Aldighieri having been a very successful representative of Figaro. Signor Vizzani was the Almaviva, and Signor Zoboli the Bartolo. The appearance of Madame Zacchi as Leonora in "Il Trovatore" on Saturday evening was prevented by her indisposition; and, instead of the opera just named, "La Traviata" was repeated. The announcements this week were of operas recently given, the production of Signor Tito Mattei's new opera, "Maria di Gand," having been postponed to Tuesday next. In Monday's repetition of "Lucrezia Borgia" the character of Maffio Orsini was transferred to Madame Amadi, who met with a very favourable reception, and was encored in "Il segreto."

The first of the Saturday afternoon performances associated with the Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall took place last week, when the string quartet party consisted of Herr Straus, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti; the same artists having also co-operated at last Monday's evening concert. The quartet on the former occasion was Schumann's in A major; in the latter instance, Mendelssohn's in F minor. Mlle. Janotha was the solo pianist at both concerts; Madame Antoinette Sterling having been the vocalist on Saturday, and Miss Annie Marriott on Monday.

The fifth Saturday afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace included first performances (there) of a beautiful, although not elaborate, serenade, for stringed instruments, by Mozart, and of a lively overture (to the operetta "La Princesse Jaune") by M. Saint-Saëns; Berlioz's symphony "Harold in Italy," the important viola part finely played by Herr Straus, was the specialty (although no novelty) at the concert, which comprised other interesting features, among them having been the brilliant vocal performances of Madame Koch-Bossenberger. The specialty of last Saturday's programme was a pianoforte concerto by the late Herman Goetz, whose opera, "The Taming of the Shrew," and his symphony in F minor, have recently made his name so celebrated. Each of the three movements of the concerto contains much interesting music, well written for the display of the solo instrument, and including some rich and varied orchestral details, the chief fault being the somewhat excessive length of the work. It was admirably played by Mr. Charles Hallé. Another quasi novelty was a pleasing "Largo" by Haydn for stringed instruments only. Other features of the concert call for no specific mention, beyond stating that familiar vocal pieces were rendered with much success by Miss Annie Marriott.

The first of the four Saturday evening orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Cowen, took place last week, when a cleverly written overture to an opera entitled "Corinne" was very favourably received on its first performance. It is the composition of Mr. Julian Edwards, a young composer from whom much may be expected. Mr. Oscar Beringer played his "Andante" and "Presto Agitato" for pianoforte (with orchestra), as at a recent Crystal Palace concert; and M. Musin executed, with much success, a "Caprice" of his own, and an uninteresting violin concerto by M. Godard; Mr. Cowen and Mr. Beringer played with good effect some new Hungarian dances by Herr Brahms for two performers on the pianoforte, and an excellent band (of about sixty instrumentalists) was heard to advantage in Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F), and Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas." Vocal pieces were effectively rendered by Mrs. Osgood and Mr. Santley. Mr. Cowen conducted with much ability. The second concert is to take place on Nov. 27.

This (Saturday) evening the performance of Berlioz's "Faust" music, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, takes place at St. James's Hall.

The fifteenth season of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts will begin at St. James's Hall next Wednesday evening; a new feature of the scheme being the introduction of a choir of sixty voices, selected from the South London Choral Association. On Wednesday, in the same locality, Mlle. Janotha will give a Recital of Pianoforte Music.

The committee of management of the Norwich Festival have decided to hold the next triennial meeting during the week commencing Monday, Oct. 10, 1881. Signor Randegger has been appointed conductor.

Ormonde Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Ormonde, has been taken for the Empress of Austria for six weeks' hunting with the Kilkenny Hounds. The Empress is expected in the middle of February.

## THE RECESS.

Politics are growing lively in the Political Stock Exchange. The bland speech of Mr. Gladstone, at the Guildhall Banquet, appears to have been received by Sir Stafford Northcote as anything but a flag of truce. Indeed, it would seem as if it bore the semblance of a red rag, to judge from the effect it had at Bristol last Saturday upon Sir Stafford. The gentle, bucolic lowings in which the right hon. Baronet had for some time indulged for the behoof of placid Devonshire audiences were forsaken. The horns were, so to speak, lowered, and free scope was given to the after-dinner charge of Sir Stafford Northcote at the Dolphin banquet, Mr. Edward Clarke, M.P., goading his chief in the reckless style adopted by him of late, presumably to recommend himself the sooner for office. The points of Sir Stafford's speech were few. Graceful was the opening eulogium of Lord Beaconsfield's services as leader of the Conservative Party; and adroit the argument that by the adoption of his Lordship's tactics the Party might be brought back to power. Credit for the late Administration was claimed from the fact that the Government were seeking to give effect to the Berlin Treaty, although Sir Stafford pointed out that the cession of Dulcigno was not provided for in that instrument. Nor was the extension of the Greek Frontier, except in a protocol. Coercion of Turkey was emphatically protested against. The Naval Demonstration was pronounced a failure. Sir Stafford Northcote's attention having been called for so many years to the East, it was, perhaps, natural that he should refer to the building of Jerusalem by the Jews with a weapon in one hand as the only parallel he could find to the military expedition in Ireland to protect Captain Boycott in getting in his crops. It was the language used by members of the Government that caused ignorant people in Ireland to take the law into their own hands. Mr. Gibson, the Irish Attorney-General of the late Ministry, besides adding the strong volume of his eloquence to the stream of Conservative oratory at the Dolphin dinner, on Monday delivered an able and vigorous address on Ireland at the Victoria Rooms, Bristol.

Lord Cork and Mr. Osborne Morgan, the principal Liberal speakers at Bristol on the Colston anniversary, sought to put a happier aspect on affairs on Saturday, and spoke with habitual ability. But it was left to the two Cabinet Ministers supplied by Birmingham to deliver the most effective answers to the Conservative speeches at Bristol. On Tuesday Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting, held in the Birmingham Townhall to celebrate the opening of the new rooms of the Junior Liberal Association. This flourishing body is shortly expected to number a thousand members. Mr. Chamberlain, being Chairman of the Club, presided. It was not long before there escaped from him a sally that was keenly appreciated. He elicited some laughter by the quiet remark that their critics were unreasonably impatient when they complained that Ministers "have not undone in six months all the mischief that it took their opponents six years to do." Cheered also was the outspoken declaration that Mr. Gladstone's acceptance of office had been "the signal for a return to a policy of honest finance, and the nation no longer postpones its liabilities and renews its bills." Mr. Chamberlain's defence of the Ministerial policy in the East and in Ireland abounded with similarly pungent phrases. But he did not keep the enthusiastic audience long from Mr. Bright, to whose personal encouragement of himself since he had been a Cabinet Minister the President of the Board of Trade paid a graceful tribute. It would be difficult for any one who has not witnessed the heartiness of Mr. Bright's reception at a popular meeting to realise the intensity of the enthusiasm with which the right hon. gentleman is received by his constituents. His speech was a characteristic one. His playful objection to the word "inaugural" at starting easily led up to an emphatic justification of the formation of political clubs on the score of their public usefulness. Two phrases of Lord Beaconsfield—"the affairs of Europe and the affairs of the world are conducted and determined by monarchs and statesmen;" and "a great part of the troubles of Ireland came from its being surrounded by a melancholy ocean"—were quoted, to be demolished, to the satisfaction of Mr. Bright's listeners, at any rate. Ireland monopolised the greater part of the address. Mr. Bright repeated the historical review, in which he attributes the evils of Ireland to the "system of great proprietors established by the monarchs and statesmen of two centuries ago." Speaking, not as a Minister, but as a member of Parliament—and this distinction was dwelt upon with emphasis—Mr. Bright again recommended "some broad and generous and complete system established by the Government by which landowners who are willing to sell" may do so to tenants anxious to buy. Furthermore, Mr. Bright asked why, if twenty or thirty millions were squandered in the Afghan war, five or ten millions could not be lent to Ireland to enable the million or so acres of waste lands to be cultivated by Irish tenant farmers? Whilst censuring the House of Lords for its rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, Mr. Bright related an interesting personal anecdote. He said at the time Mr. Cobden was offered office by Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell desired Mr. Bright to join the Government also; but, added Mr. Bright,

Lord John Russell wrote to me and explained to me the reason why Lord Palmerston found that he could not ask me to join in his Government, and it was this, that I had expressed opinions or an opinion about an institution in this country which the country thought important and essential, and that there were persons whose support was necessary to his Government who told him that that support would be withheld if I became a member of his Administration.

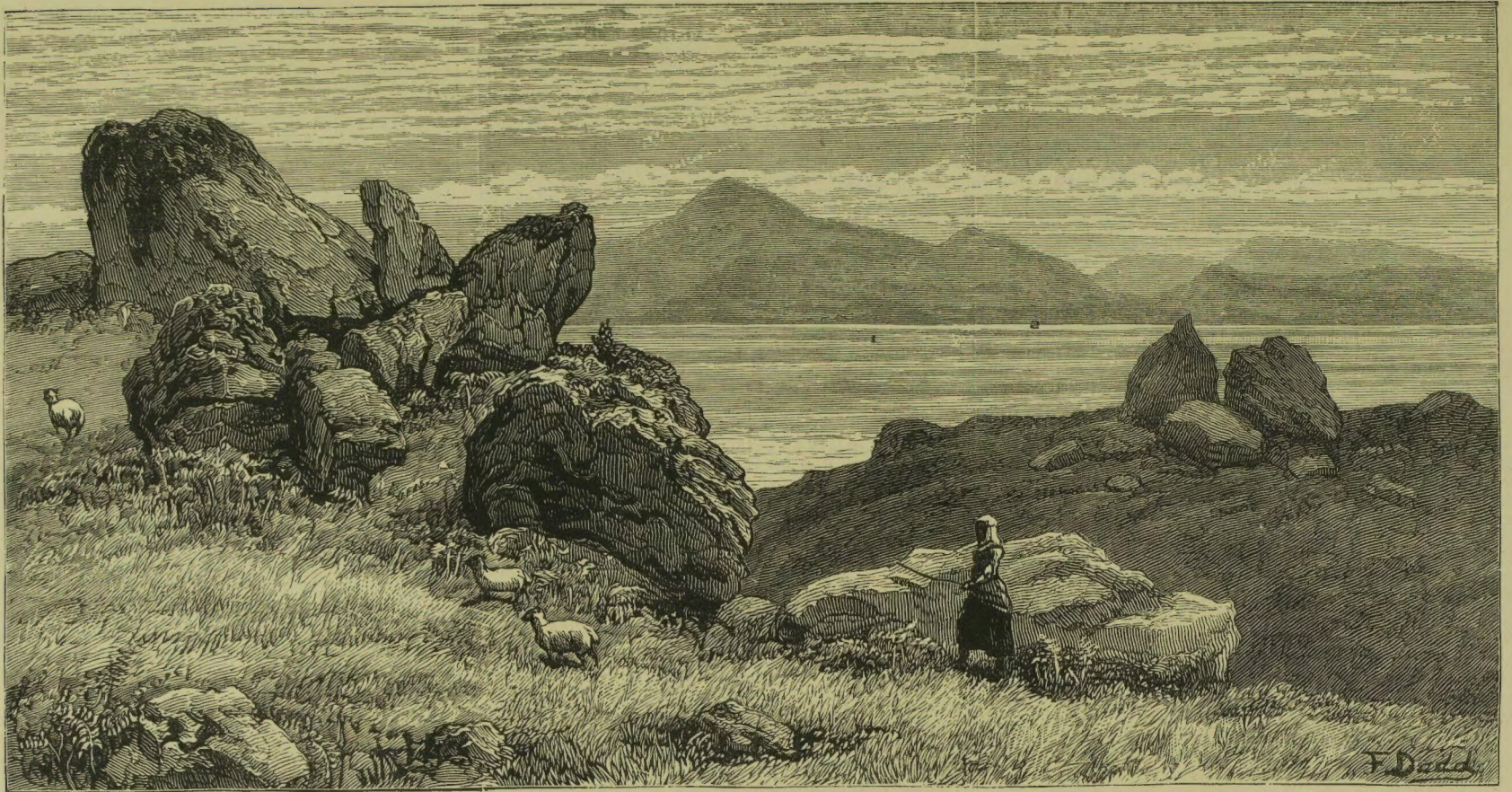
A conspicuous member of the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury, will have an opportunity before the week is over of replying to Mr. Bright, his Lordship having promised to preside on Friday at the "inaugural" banquet of the Hackney Conservative Club, at the Cannon-street Hotel.

Carnarvonshire is in the throes of an election. Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Nanny are respectively the Liberal and Conservative candidates; and the nomination is fixed for the 23rd, the polling for the 30th inst. The late Colonel Mure's seat for Renfrewshire is not to be contested by the Conservatives, and the field is left to Mr. Crum, of Thornliebank.

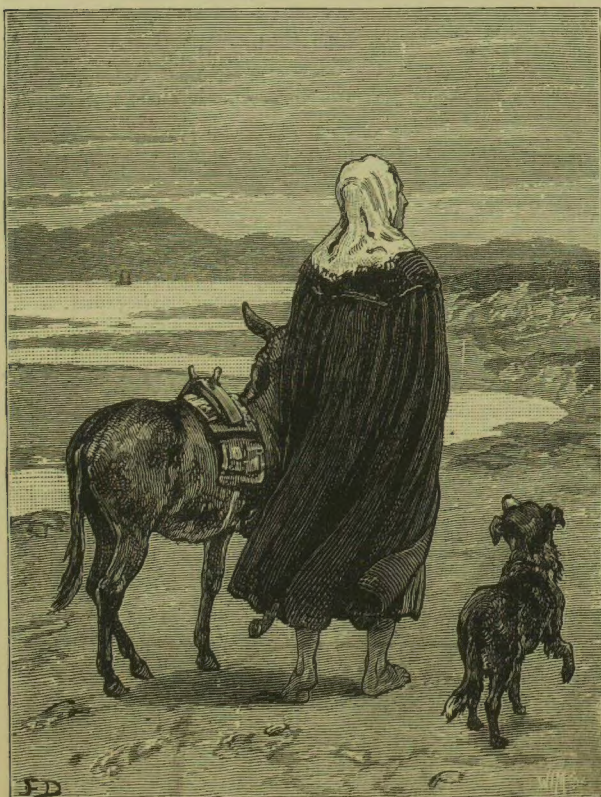
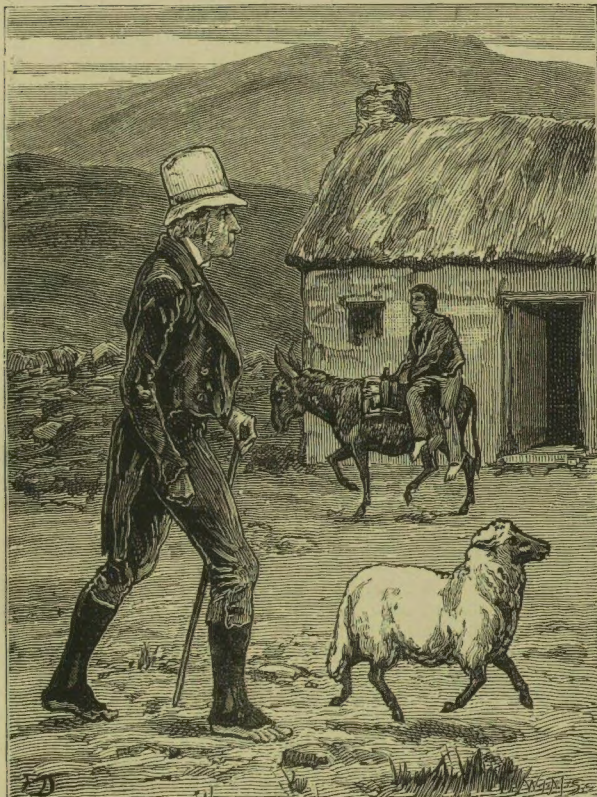
Mr. Hengler's admirably-appointed equestrian establishment in Argyle-street opened last Saturday night with a varied entertainment, that gave complete satisfaction to an audience which filled the building.

A new illusion, named "The Temptations of Good St. Anthony," has been added to Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook's Entertainment at the Egyptian Hall, and it was given for the first time on the 11th inst. before a crowded audience. The well-known story of the piece is explained by Mr. W. Morton in amusing terms. In the centre of the stage is placed a representation of Cleopatra's Needle, which is made the medium of numerous optical illusions of a most surprising character. The size of the Needle is 7 ft. 6 in. high, and its middle breadth only 18 in. This illusion claims to be constructed upon an entirely new principle, superseding all such old accessories as bellows, tables, looking-glasses, and so forth.





CROAGH PATRICK, FROM THE MAYO SHORE OF CLEW BAY.



SKETCHES OF THE PEASANTRY IN MAYO.





THE STATE OF IRELAND: WOMEN CARRYING HOME MEAL-SACKS FROM THE RELIEF COMMITTEE  
A SKETCH NEAR HEADFORD, GALWAY, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

#### TROUBLES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

Whatever just indignation may be felt at the conduct of the Land League agitators, and at the atrocious crimes which are perpetrated from week to week, arising from the savage passions excited by their reckless harangues, the wretchedly helpless poverty existing in many districts of the west, especially in Mayo and Galway, and in Kerry to the south-west, continues to excite our pity. Several of the sketches made lately by our Special Artist in Mayo and the adjacent counties are now presented to our readers; and they tend to illustrate both the difficulties of cultivating the soil without adequate means, which few of the small tenants can have at command, and the destitute plight of those reduced to dependence on the doles of meal and other necessities of life distributed by the local Relief

Committees from the funds raised by charitable subscription. It is, however, to be observed, that this was before the harvest of the present year, which has proved tolerably abundant, yielded something for the subsistence of the poorest cottiers who had been able to retain possession of their little plots of land. The distress is not so urgent at the present time as it was in the spring, or in the winter of last year; but it seems, nevertheless, deplorable that so large a part of our fellow-subjects should be exposed, by the chances of one or two bad seasons, to endure this extreme degree of misery and social degradation. We earnestly trust that the deliberations of her Majesty's Ministers, and of Parliament in its next Session, will succeed in devising measures for the reform of the system of occupying and cultivating land in those districts of the country, with a due regard to the rights of existing proprietors, but with a

view to some better security for the due rewards of labour and returns of capital applied to the land by its actual holders. It may also be found needful that the State should intervene as a capitalist, either in purchasing the interests of some of the landlords, in order to create a new class of perpetual tenancies at fixed rents, or of small freeholders charged with repayment by instalments, or else in great public works of land improvement.

An extraordinary state of affairs has arisen in the neighbourhood of Ballinrobe, Mayo, on the shore of Lough Mask, not far from the place where Lord Mountmorres was cruelly murdered. Captain Boycott, resident agent for the estates of Lord Erne, has during several weeks past been living in danger of his life from the threats of violence constantly uttered against him. No labourers are permitted to work for him, and



the crops on his own farm were spoiling for want of hands to gather them in. It was therefore proposed in Dublin, and in Ulster, by those who sympathised with his distressed condition, to send a large party of volunteer labourers, well armed for their own defence, to perform this work for Captain Boycott. Five hundred were enlisted in the service, but the Government in Dublin interposed, fearing that so large a number of strangers would get into a sort of private war, as they would certainly be encountered by still greater numbers of the Mayo peasantry. The party was therefore restricted to fifty men, from Cavan and Monaghan, led by Mr. Somerset Maxwell, Mr. Goddard, a Dublin solicitor, and Mr. Manning, land agent; while a very large military force, comprised of a squadron of the 19th Hussars, and detachments of the 84th and 76th Regiments, with a detachment of the Army Service Corps, was sent from Dublin for the protection of the working party. The troops reached Ballinrobe on Thursday morning last week, and were joined by a force of the Royal Irish Constabulary, also bearing arms, when a sufficient guard was placed around Captain Boycott's house and grounds. On the arrival of the Ulster men, next day, they were escorted by the military to Lough Mask House, and a regular encampment was formed with thirty tents, all requisite campaigning furniture and stores having been provided by Government. The commanding officer of the troops, Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Wilson, of the 84th, was accompanied by Colonel Bruce, of the Constabulary, and by three of the local stipendiary Magistrates, Messrs. Sheehy, Beckett, and Harrel, whose charge it is to keep the Queen's peace in that district. They were gladly welcomed by Captain and Mrs. Boycott, who had, with their children and nephew, Mr. Weekes, been enduring real privations, as in a state of siege, being hardly able to get a loaf of bread from the village. The crops to be saved consisted of ten acres of potatoes, seven acres of mangold, eight of turnips, and twenty acres of wheat, besides some oats, worth altogether about £500 or £600. The Ulster men, who are mostly sons of farmers, have gone to work diligently since last Saturday, and will have got in all the crops by the end of this week, but mean to thrash the oats and corn for Captain Boycott. That gentleman has invested £5000 in the farm, which he holds on a lease of thirty-one years, and he expects to be obliged to leave all, and to submit to utter ruin. It is, of course, in his office as agent for Lord Erne that he has unhappily become obnoxious to the neighbouring peasantry. The Earl, who resides at Crom Castle, Newtown Butler, in Fermanagh, has been menaced with a visit of fifty Mayo tenants, headed by their parish priest, the Rev. M. O'Malley, to demand Captain Boycott's dismissal, but the Land League has disapproved of this appeal to the legal proprietor of the Lough Mask estates. There is no symptom of any present intention to commit acts of violence, so long as the military force remains in the neighbourhood.

Another cruel and dastardly murder of a rent-collector has been committed near Limerick Junction; the victim was a young man, Henry Wheeler, who had assisted his father in getting in small rents for one or two neighbouring landowners. On the Friday evening of last week, as he was quietly walking home, he was shot by some persons, who, after wounding him once, pursued and shot him twice again, and finally beat out his brains with a stone. The herdsman, Michael Moore, who was walking with him, is under some suspicion. In the mean time, Land League meetings continue to be held in Dublin and in different parts of the country, but the orators do not express anything like earnest denunciation of these crimes; whilst in the assemblies that listen to Mr. Dillon and other speakers cries of death to the landlords are freely and frequently uttered, with no serious rebuke from the leaders of the movement.

Our illustrations this week comprise one that shows two armed constables, in Mayo, employed to protect a shepherd and a female assistant in tending their master's sheep in the field, which is a fact rivalling the history of Captain Boycott's harvest-home. Half a dozen sketches of the ordinary habits and occupations of the Mayo peasantry are given, which are mostly from the seacoast; there is a girl with a creel or basket, fetching seaweed to use for manure; another maiden plying her domestic industry at the spinning-wheel; others driving or leading donkeys, which are much employed as pack-beasts there; while a farmer and his wife, together on horseback, ride into the village or little market town. The scene at Headford, in Galway, was sketched during the operations of the Relief Committee, some months ago. We shall probably give, from time to time, further illustrations of the distressed and disturbed condition of the West of Ireland.

The wild mountain scenery of what is called "Joyce's Country," the district beyond Lough Mask to the shores of the Atlantic, and south of Clew Bay, has been admired by many visitors in less unhappy times. This district runs into Connemara, being partly in the county of Mayo and partly in Galway. There are twelve conspicuous summits, ranging from 1900 ft. to 2350 ft. in height, which are called the Twelve Pins, and of which many different collective views can be obtained from different sides. A few miles from the town of Westport, on Clew Bay, rises the grand peak which bears the name of Croagh Patrick, 2510 feet high, and its ascent is not very difficult. It commands a magnificent view of the bay, with its numerous green islands and headlands, and of the open sea far beyond. Croagh Patrick is also, for the Catholic peasantry, a noted place of religious pilgrimage.

### THE IRISH STATE PROSECUTIONS.

We present this week portraits of three of the leading members of the Land League against whom the Government intend to proceed. These are Charles Stewart Parnell, Avondale House, Avondale, in the county of Wicklow, M.P.; Thomas Brennan, secretary of the Land League, mercantile clerk, Dublin; Joseph Gillis Biggar, merchant, Belfast, M.P. The other persons to be indicted are Timothy Daniel Sullivan, journalist, Dublin, M.P.; Thomas Sexton, Frederick-street, Dublin, M.P.; Patrick Egan, treasurer of the Land League, merchant, Clontarf; John Dillon, North Great George's-street, Dublin, M.P.; Michael O'Sullivan, assistant secretary of the Land League, Dublin; Michael Boyton, paid agent of the Land League, Kildare; Patrick Joseph Gordon, of Cluremorris, shoemaker; Matthew Harris, of Galway, road contractor; John W. Nally, Mayo; John W. Welsh, Balla, shopkeeper; and J. Sheridan, Tubbercurry, publican. The venue is laid in Dublin. The informations lodged by the Attorney-General, Mr. Hugh Law, are very voluminous. There are nineteen counts. The defendants are charged generally with conspiracy to prevent the payment of rents, to defeat legal process for the enforcement of rent, to prevent the letting of farms from which tenants have been evicted, and to excite ill-will among her Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

The Crown will be represented by the law officers, Mr. Law (Attorney-General) and Mr. Johnson (Solicitor-General), the law adviser, Mr. John Naish, Q.C., Mr. A. M. Porter, Q.C., Mr. Heron, Q.C., and Mr. David Ross, counsel to the Attorney-General. The proceedings will be conducted by Mr. Lane Jolynt, Crown and Treasury Solicitor, in conjunction

with Mr. S. L. Anderson, Crown Prosecutor. It is understood that the Land League have engaged the services of Mr. V. B. Dillon, jun., as their solicitor. Messrs. M'Laughlin, Q.C., Mr. M'Donogh, Q.C., Mr. O'Brien, Q.C., Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and W. D. Andrews, Q.C., along with Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., will be counsel for the defence.

Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell is eldest surviving son of the late Mr. John Henry Parnell, of Avondale, who was High Sheriff of the county of Wicklow in 1836. His mother was an American lady, Delia, only daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, of the United States Navy. Mr. C. S. Parnell was born in 1846. He was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He is a county magistrate, and was High Sheriff of Wicklow in 1874. He was elected M.P. for Meath in April, 1875, and has assumed the position of leader of the "Home Rule" party, and more recently of the "Land League." In April last he was elected simultaneously for the counties of Meath and Mayo, and for the city of Cork, but chose to sit for the last-named constituency.

Mr. Parnell, the professed enemy of Irish landlords, himself belongs to that class. His property is situate at Avondale, in the heart of Wicklow, and consists of 4678 statute acres, valued in the Government returns for 1873 at £1245 annually. The mansion of Avondale was built in 1779, and here the Parnell family have resided a hundred years past. The estate is bounded on the north by the Avonmore river, and on the south by the Avonbeg, and extends to where these waters—immortalised by Moore—meet in the Vale of Avoca. There are about thirty tenants on the Avondale estate, with holdings varying in extent from four acres upwards. Mr. Parnell besides has erected a saw-mill and turnery on his property, and for years past he has been making borings for lead, and in his latest attempt he has succeeded in striking the lode. A correspondent of a London Conservative paper says:—"I visited tenants at eight different points of the Parnell estate. Of these I found that two owed over three years' rent and two over one year. One possessed a lease for ever, two held leases for 200 years each, and three leases for thirty-one years each. In one or two instances the rents were above the Government valuation, but they were mostly below it. Every tenant, in addition, has been receiving a reduction of 20 per cent of the rent for some time past; and the tenants informed me that since the death of Mr. Parnell's father, in 1858, the rents have in several cases been permanently reduced. The Avonmore property is in settlement. New leases can be granted only for thirty-one years, and no fine can be taken on their renewal." He also gives a favourable account of the condition of the work-people employed in Mr. Parnell's saw-mill. The men and youths at work were, a few years ago, ordinary farm labourers. They all seemed exceedingly active and skilful; their industry is stimulated by a rate of wages increasing by a certain amount each year, with piece-work rates in very busy times."

Mr. Joseph Gillis Biggar is eldest son of Mr. Joseph Biggar, merchant, of Belfast, by Isabella, daughter of Mr. William Houston, of Ballyearl, Antrim. He was born in 1828, and was educated at the Belfast Academy. He is a merchant in the provision trade; he has been a town councillor since 1871, and was formerly Chairman of the Belfast Water Commissioners. In February, 1874, he was elected M.P. for Cavan, as a Home Ruler, and was re-elected in the present year. The portrait of Mr. Parnell is from a photograph by Mr. W. Cobb, of Woolwich; that of Mr. Biggar, from one by the London Stereoscopic Company.

### THE COURT.

The return of the Court from the north has been deferred for a day or two. Her Majesty will hold a Council at Windsor next Saturday when Parliament will be further prorogued.

A dance was given by the Queen at Balmoral to the servants, tenants, and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, with the ladies and gentlemen of the Household, being present.

Divine service was performed on Sunday at the castle by the Rev. David Strong, Minister of Hillhead church, Glasgow, in the presence of the Queen and the Princess, and the Royal Household.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers left Balmoral on Monday. Sir Charles and Lady Forbes, of Newe, and Sir John and Lady Clark have dined with her Majesty; and Captain H. E. Lacon, Lieutenant E. D. Mansell, and Lieutenant J. D. Hunt, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, stationed at Ballater, have dined at the castle, and been presented to her Majesty.

The Queen and the Princess have taken their usual out-of-door exercise.

The following appointments to the Star of India have been made by her Majesty:—To be a Knight Grand Commander—The Nawab of Bahawalpur. To be Companions—Sirdar Bakhsli Gunda Singh, of Patiala; the Dewan Ram Jas, of Kappurtalla.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

A county ball was given at Sandringham yesterday week by the Prince and Princess of Wales, at which the principal families of the district, besides a large party staying at the house, were present; Messrs. Coote and Tinney's quadrille band attended. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Duchess of Edinburgh left early the same day for London. The next morning the Prince and Princess, with their guests, drove to Congham House, the seat of Mrs. Elwes, to the meet of the West Norfolk Hounds. There was a large field, and the Royal party joined the hunt. The Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring arrived at Sandringham on a visit. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud and their guests, were at the service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the Park on Sunday morning, the Rev. F. Hervey and Canon W. F. Erskine Knollys, Rector of Wrotham, Kent, officiating. The Sandringham party broke up on Monday, and on Tuesday the Prince went on a visit to Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., and Mrs. Birkbeck, at Horstead. Thursday was a gala day at Norwich, the Prince coming to the Norwich Cattle Show. The progress of his Royal Highness was through the principal streets of the city, which were gaily decorated in his honour. The Prince lunched with Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., president of the show, and Mrs. Colman, at their residence, Carrow House, Norwich.

The Prince and Princess will leave Sandringham on Monday next to travel, by way of Peterborough, to Luffenham station, from thence to proceed to Normanton Park, Rutland, there to remain for the week, as guests of Lord and Lady Aveland. A distinguished circle of guests is invited to meet their Royal Highnesses; and a grand ball on Friday will close the week's festivities. Their Royal Highnesses will leave Normanton Park on Saturday, Nov. 27, and will drive to Stamford on that day, on their way to London. Sketches of Normanton Park will appear in our Journal of next week.

Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh visited Sunderland on Tuesday, and inspected the coastguard and life brigades. He has also inspected Whitby and other stations.

Prince William of Prussia paid a visit to Portsmouth last week, being the guest of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. He inspected the forts at Spithead, also the Inflexible, the Dreadnought, and the dockyard. The Prince returned to Cumberland Lodge yesterday week, and the same evening, with Prince Christian, dined with Colonel Keith Fraser and the officers of the 1st Life Guards at their quarters in the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor. Princess Christian and Prince William, Princess Victoria of Holstein-Augustenburg, and Princess Caroline Matilda attended the five o'clock service at St. George's Chapel on Sunday. On Tuesday Princess Christian and Prince William came to London, and in the evening went to the Lyceum Theatre.

Prince Leopold went to the Lyceum Theatre yesterday week.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their children, have arrived at Kensington Palace, after a two-months' visit to the Countess of Hopetoun, at Hopetoun House, Lidlithgow.

The Duchess of Westminster has arrived at Bournemouth.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. F. A. Beauchamp, late 60th Rifles, second son of the late Lord Frederick Beauchamp, of Little Grimsby Hall, Lincolnshire, and Miss Dickson, eldest daughter of the late Admiral John Dickson, of Ryde; the marriage of the Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P., with the Hon. Hilda Charteris will take place at St. James's, Piccadilly, on the 4th proximo; and that of the Hon. Arnold Keppel, Scots Guards, with Miss Gertrude Egerton early in January.

### HOME NEWS.

General the Marquis of Hertford has been elected a member of council of the Oxford Military College.

Mr. Thomas Meekham has been unanimously elected chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum for the ensuing year.

The heavy rains recently has caused a general renewal of the floods.

Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., Provincial Grand Master for West Yorkshire, will preside at the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution on Feb. 23, 1881.

Mr. A. G. C. Liddell, of the Inner Temple, has been appointed junior counsel to the Mint and Post-office at the Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle Assizes.

Mark Firth, the well-known philanthropist and benefactor to his native town of Sheffield, was on Tuesday seized with paralysis, and lies in a critical state.

The War Office has lately purchased £12,000 of Consols, in the name of the Secretary of State for War, out of the fund accumulated from the unclaimed balances of deceased soldiers.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has issued an earnest appeal for subscriptions to enable the work of the Ragged School Union to be carried on efficiently.

An important Royal Warrant, amending in some respects the warrants of May 1, Aug. 3, Dec. 31, 1878, and Jan. 10, 1880, regarding the pay of the Regular forces, has been issued from the War Office.

At the opening meet of the Duke of Hamilton's harriers at Easton Park, Suffolk, on Monday, a handsome claret service was presented to his Grace in acknowledgment of his liberality in providing sport for many years.

The annual Poultry and Pigeon Show at the Crystal Palace which has been held this week is said to have been superior in some respects to the shows of previous years. A competitive trial of carrier pigeons formed a feature of this year's exhibition.

The opening meeting of the one hundred and twenty-seventh session of the Society of Arts was held on Wednesday evening, when the inaugural address was given by Mr. F. J. Bramwell, F.R.S., Chairman of the Council.

A meeting of the general committee formed for the purpose of carrying out an international horticultural exhibition in Manchester, in the autumn of next year, was held on Tuesday, when subscriptions to the amount of £1000 were announced.

The Gazette of yesterday week night publishes the new regulations which the Lords of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General have made for carrying out the recently-published scheme with respect to investments in Government Stock by depositors in savings banks.

We are requested to state that a copy of the first issue of the General Catalogue of the Melbourne International Exhibition, just received from Melbourne, may be inspected at the International Exhibition Offices (J. M. Johnson and Sons), 1, Castle-street, Holborn.

Dr. S. O. Habershon, senior physician, and Mr. J. Cooper Forster, senior surgeon, on the staff of Guy's Hospital, have placed their resignations in the hands of the Governors of that institution, in consequence of the course pursued in regard to the nursing arrangements.

On the recommendation of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, the Prime Minister has granted £250 from the Royal Bounty and Special Service Fund to the widow of the late Dr. Robinson; and £150 to the mother of the late Dr. O'Donovan, of Skibbereen.

Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., has arrived in London, to enter upon the duties of Agent-General for New South Wales. Mr. Samuel has been in several Administrations in that colony, having at various times during the last quarter of a century occupied the positions of Treasurer and Postmaster-General.

On Wednesday afternoon Lewis Gibson, of Putney, and George Tarryer, of Bermondsey, both watermen, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £50 a side. Gibson led to the Point, where Tarryer joined issue, and, after a fine race to Chiswick, Gibson went away and won easily.

Dr. W. Collingridge, Medical Officer of Health to the Port of London, is giving a course of practical lectures in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Association to the employees of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street.

A final dividend of 9½d. in the pound has been announced in connection with the bankruptcy of Messrs. Harvey and Hudsons, bankers, Norwich, who failed for upwards of £1,700,000 in July, 1870. The total return to the creditors has been 14s. 3½d. in the pound.

A meeting of the City Commission of Sewers was held on Tuesday, at which the Court adopted a report of the Streets Committee, recommending that tenders should be accepted for the electric lighting of the City, and that the area to be lighted should be divided into three districts.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederick S. Roberts arrived in England on Tuesday from India. At Dover and in London he was enthusiastically cheered by large assemblages, and he received a congratulatory and eulogistic address from the Dover Town Council, to which he replied.

A new club for London cabdrivers, named the Centaur Club, was thrown open, in full working order, last Saturday. The premises devoted to the club and the offices of the Amalgamated Cabdrivers' Society have frontages in Poland-street, Oxford-street, looking down Great Marlborough-street, and





PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

DRAWN BY S. BRAD.



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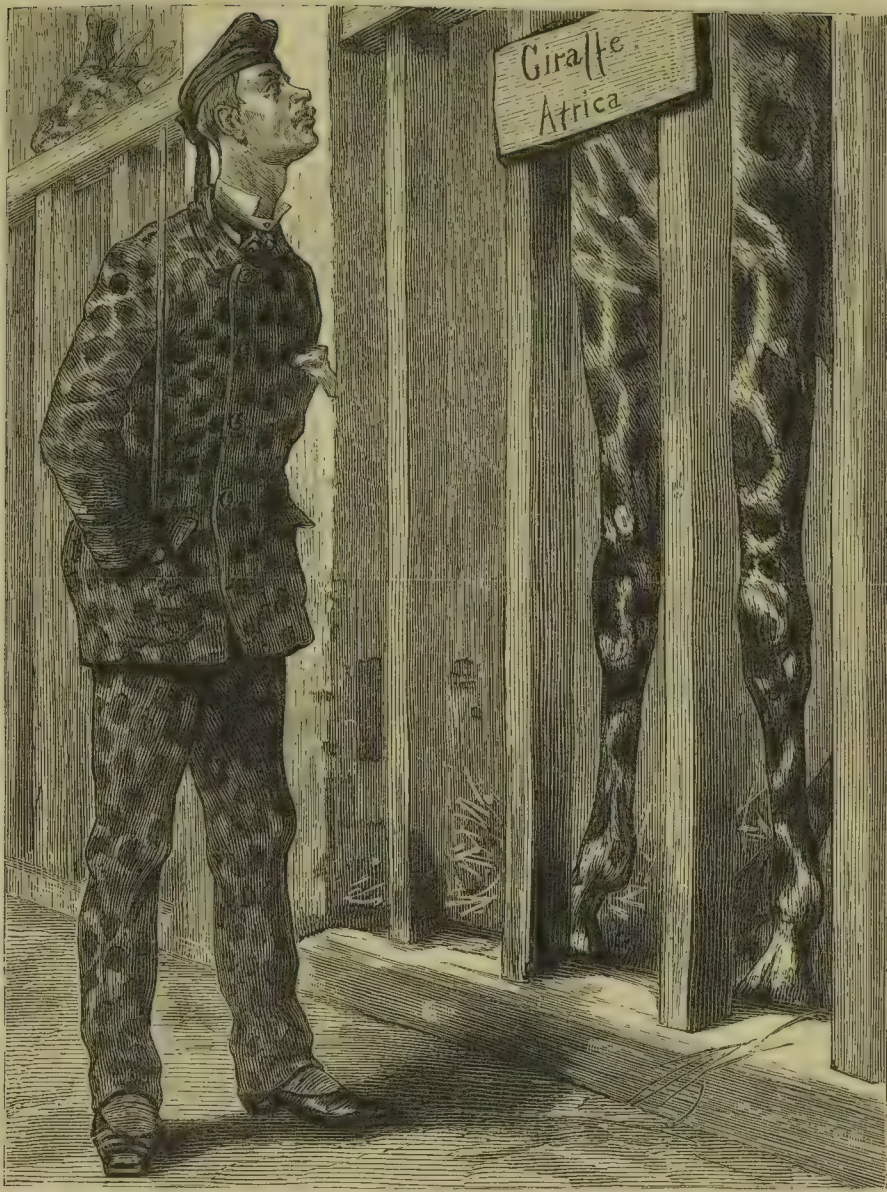


BLACKSMITH'S FORGE IN THE TURKISH CAMP NEAR DULCIGNO.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



ODD SKETCHES AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



A COUNTERFEIT PRESENTMENT.



THE GOATEE BEARD.



THE MEDITATIVE MARABOU.



MINERVA AND HER OWL.



## ODD ZOOLOGICAL SKETCHES.

The satirical observer and critic of human physiognomy who may have exercised his vocation in daily walks through the crowded streets of London will find new matter for sly and subdued mirth, yet in the vein of melancholy Jaques, with a tincture of misanthropic depreciation of his kind, by scrutinising many visitors at our popular "Zoo." For it demands but a little fanciful ingenuity to detect in their features and carriage the queerest unconscious resemblance to some of the irrational creatures, as we esteem them, which are imported from every distant region of the earth for the delight of admiring curiosity in the Regent's Park Gardens. An endless store could be gathered of these accidental odd likenesses; which are sometimes produced, for the moment only, by the effect of a single attitude; or which may be the result of some arrangement of costume; but which seem, in other cases, to betray a subtle affinity of temper and moral disposition. One of our Artists, a man of travelled experiences in many cities and nations, has made bold to delineate a few suggestive instances of this department in the study of animal and human characters, which we hope will not be misapplied to any malicious uses of personal ridicule, among their private acquaintance, by the giddy and thoughtless part of the reading public. It was an unfortunate taste in the choice of summer attire, to be sure, which induced that tall and lanky gentleman to clothe himself in a suit of "dittos" blazing with large brown spots, when he was going to stand beside the lofty giraffe, and to stretch his long neck almost to the top of the bars. The New Englander, or Yankee, wearing his beard cut in the American fashion called a "goatee," might as well have been warned away from too ready a comparison with the hairy appendage that hangs from the nether jaw of a hirsute and hircine quadruped, familiar alike to the Old World and the New. Of the different species of cranes, with which these Zoological Gardens are so fully provided, the African Marabou is distinguished by an enormous beak, an apparent baldness of the head, and an air of profoundly absorbed meditation; but we feel quite sure that the venerable gentleman, with his umbrella put up to his nose, who stands deeply thinking beside its railed inclosure, had no design of mocking imitation at the expense of that solemn bird. Nor is it to be supposed that Mrs. Tabitha Teacham, the elderly lady who has retired from keeping Minerva House boarding-school, would come to the Zoo, of all places, to look for a fit companion in the aviary here; though she is perfectly skilled in all the lore of Lemprière's Classical Dictionary, and she knows well enough that the Athenian owl was Minerva's own favourite bird.

In the Common Pleas Division on Tuesday an action to recover damages for alleged libel was opened before Lord Coleridge and a special jury. The plaintiff was Dr. Charles Rogers, a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, and the defendant was Mr. Colin Rae Brown, who had commented upon the conduct of the plaintiff with reference to his connection with the movement for erecting a monument to William Wallace. The jury stopped the case, and returned a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Caird, the president of the Statistical Society, opened the winter session on Tuesday night by an address on the agricultural interest as affected by American competition. He regards the competition as in its infancy. The paper abounded with some very interesting statistics as to the growth of the competition and the cost of the transit of grain from the Far West to this country. He dwelt briefly on Lord Cairns's Land Bills, but he did not think they would meet the real evil, which was the existence of limited ownership. Comparing the loss to the agriculturist in Ireland with that to the English farmer and landowner, he calculated that the loss of capital in Ireland would not bear a moment's comparison with that which had been sustained in this country.—Mr. Henry Percy Potter, F.R.C.S., of St. Thomas's Hospital, has been awarded the Howard Medal for 1880 of the Statistical Society, with the sum of £20, for a competitive essay.

## HER GRACE THE LATE DOWAGER

DUCHESS OF SOMERSET'S EXTENSIVE AND HISTORICAL WARDROBE having been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, of 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W., will be SOLD BY AUCTION, by Messrs. LEWIS DAVIS and SONS, at the Grand Galleries, 3, Princess-street, Leicester-square, W., on DEC. 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1880, on view four days prior. The Wardrobe and Jewels comprise the most extraordinary ever displayed to public notice, consisting of magnificent Silk Velvet Coronation Robes, Jewelled Coronets, and Head-Dresses, antique Court Suits, artistically embroidered; Steel and other Court Swords; costly Indian Shawls; Spanish, Point, and other fine Laces; old Brocade Velvet and Silk Court Trains; beautifully Embroidered Satchels, mounted in gold and silver; magnificent Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hosiery, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, &c., too numerous to mention (300 lots), of the most recherché description. The nobility and gentry are respectfully invited to view the above by Catalogue, 1s.; by post, 13 stamps, of Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.

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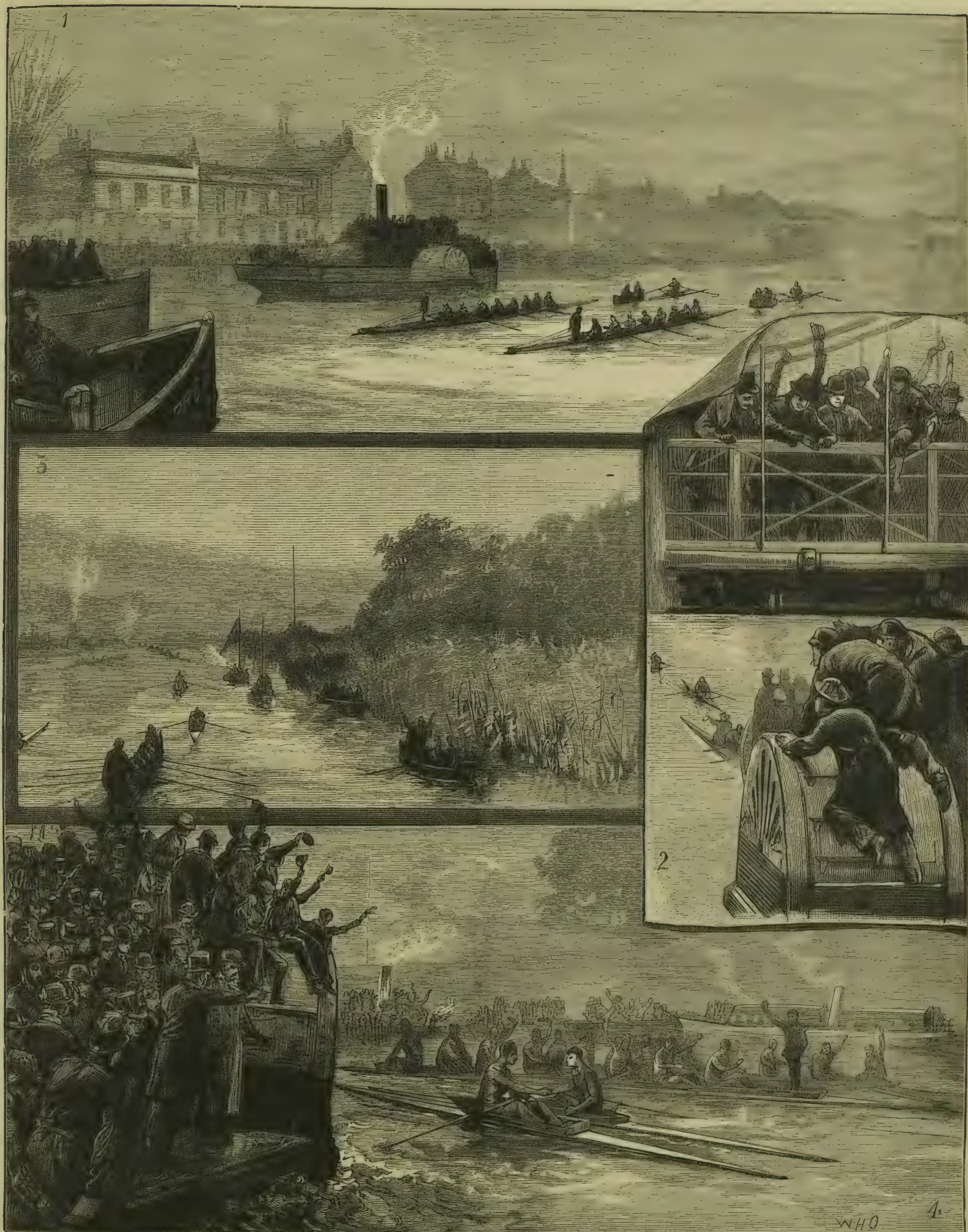
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Class 0, £14 [Class 2, £20] [Class 4, £30] [Class 6, £37] [Class 8, £44] [Class 10, £51] [Class 12, £58] [Class 14, £65] [Class 16, £72] [Class 18, £79] [Class 20, £86] [Class 22, £93] [Class 24, £100] [Class 26, £107] [Class 28, £114] [Class 30, £121] [Class 32, £128] [Class 34, £135] [Class 36, £142] [Class 38, £149] [Class 40, £156] [Class 42, £163] [Class 44, £170] [Class 46, £177] [Class 48, £184] [Class 50, £191] [Class 52, £198] [Class 54, £205] [Class 56, £212] [Class 58, £219] [Class 60, £226] [Class 62, £233] [Class 64, £240] [Class 66, £247] [Class 68, £254] [Class 70, £261] [Class 72, £268] [Class 74, £275] [Class 76, £282] [Class 78, £289] [Class 80, £296] [Class 82, £303] [Class 84, £310] [Class 86, £317] [Class 88, £324] [Class 90, £331] [Class 92, £338] [Class 94, £345] [Class 96, £352] [Class 98, £359] [Class 100, £366] [Class 102, £373] [Class 104, £380] [Class 106, £387] [Class 108, £394] [Class 110, £401] [Class 112, £408] [Class 114, £415] [Class 116, £422] [Class 118, £429] [Class 120, £436] [Class 122, £443] [Class 124, £450] [Class 126, £457] [Class 128, £464] [Class 130, £471] [Class 132, £478] [Class 134, £485] [Class 136, £492] [Class 138, £499] [Class 140, £506] [Class 142, £513] [Class 144, £520] [Class 146, £527] [Class 148, £534] [Class 150, £541] [Class 152, £548] [Class 154, £555] [Class 156, £562] [Class 158, £569] [Class 160, £576] [Class 162, £583] [Class 164, £590] [Class 166, £597] [Class 168, £604] [Class 170, £611] [Class 172, £618] [Class 174, £625] [Class 176, £632] [Class 178, £639] [Class 180, £646] [Class 182, £653] [Class 184, £660] [Class 186, £667] [Class 188, £674] [Class 190, £681] [Class 192, £688] [Class 194, £695] [Class 196, £702] [Class 198, £709] [Class 200, £716] [Class 202, £723] [Class 204, £730] [Class 206, £737] [Class 208, £744] [Class 210, £751] [Class 212, £758] [Class 214, £765] [Class 216, £772] [Class 218, £779] [Class 220, £786] [Class 222, £793] [Class 224, £800] [Class 226, £807] [Class 228, £814] 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SCULLING-MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP ON THE THAMES LAST MONDAY.

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1. The Start.

2. Hammersmith Bridge: "Mind your heads"

3. The Finish.

4. Hanlan and Trickett shaking hands after the Race.



## CHAMPIONSHIP SCULLING-MATCH.

Except on the occasion of an Inter-University Boat-race, or of the famous contests between Oxford and Harvard Universities, and the London and Atlanta Rowing Clubs, we never saw so many people between Putney and Mortlake as were assembled there on Monday morning. The weather was singularly uninviting, as it was decidedly raw and cold, and a drizzling rain fell at intervals; but the towing-path was well patronised for the whole distance, whilst at Hammersmith, Barnes, and one or two other favourite places, the crowds were very dense. Popular feeling seemed to have completely changed again, and was all in favour of Hanlan, though two days before slight odds were laid on Trickett. The previous achievements of the two men are so well known that we need only touch upon them slightly. Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, is twenty-five years of age, stands just under 5 ft. 9 in., and weighs 10 st. 12 lb. After a career of almost unbroken success in America, he came to England last year, and defeated Elliott and Hawdon in such style that it appeared hopeless for him to get any more matches in this country. He has carried off other prizes in America since then, but cut up very badly in the Hop Bitters Regatta, his explanation being that he was taken ill during the race. Edward Trickett, of Sydney, New South Wales, is four years older than his late opponent, is not less than 6 ft. 3½ in. in height, but, being of spare frame, only weighs 12 st. 5 lb. in strict training. He has beaten all the best men in his own country, and, in 1876, he came to England and made a sad example of Joseph Sadler, who, though champion of England at the time, had undoubtedly seen his best day. Both men have been located on the banks of the Thames—Trickett at Putney and his rival at Barnes—for some weeks past, and their practice has been watched with very great interest. The race was fixed for twelve o'clock, but it was past that time before the competitors put off from the shore. Harry Kelley piloted the Australian, and Bright performed the same office for Hanlan, who looked wonderfully well and full of spirits and confidence, while his opponent, whose face is naturally rather haggard and careworn, seemed very anxious. There was little or no tide, but the river was perfectly smooth, and Trickett gained scarcely any advantage from winning the toss and selecting the Middlesex station. There is little to say relative to the race itself, as it was really all over before they reached Hammersmith Bridge. Trickett began with a faster stroke than Hanlan, but he was sliding very short, and seemed to trust mainly to his immense strength to drive his boat along. The Canadian, whose style is simply perfect, and has never been approached by that of any other sculler, at once took a slight lead, and appeared to wait in front until nearing Hammersmith Bridge, when he began to open out a gap between himself and Trickett, and the latter being in evident trouble, though persevering as gamely as possible, the contest was virtually at an end. Hanlan was not long in finding out the state of affairs, and consequently could not resist from indulging in a series of wild antics, similar to those he went through on his previous visit here, during his matches with Elliott and Hawdon; and, had he lost the race in consequence, he would have had but few sympathisers. Just below the Doves, he put in "half-a-dozen" to show the spectators how much he had in hand, and then, clumsily dropping his sculls into the water, threw himself flat on his back in the bottom of the boat, and lay there for a second or two, the act occasioning great excitement amongst the large number of spectators who witnessed it, for they naturally imagined that something terrible had befallen him; however, he was soon up and at work again, laughing heartily. The Canadian made at least half a dozen further stoppages before Barnes Bridge was reached, on each occasion going through a little performance, such as washing his face, kissing his hand, and cheerfully waving his handkerchief to different friends on the bank, and he eventually won at his leisure by three lengths, which he could have made a quarter of a mile had he so chosen, the time being 26 min. 12 sec. It is a pity the winner indulged in the clowning business to the extent he did, for though possibly he was only giving vent to his satisfaction at finding himself master of the situation, still consideration for the feelings of his plucky opponent ought to have kept him from showing anything but respect for a beaten man. Apart from this, Hanlan's exhibition was splendid, and his superiority established beyond doubt. It is poor consolation for the second to know that in a match some one must lose, but let us hope that Trickett's next engagement may help to make amends for his recent defeat.

We are glad to find it stated that the Chichester training-ship is not to be given up. It seems that the little demand for trained sailors, owing to the increase in steam-ships, has induced the committee to reduce the number of lads to 300, retaining for their benefit the *Arethusa* as the home and the Chichester as the drill and exercise-ship.

A pastoral letter from Cardinal Manning was read on Sunday at mass in the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of the metropolis announcing that three reverend gentlemen—Father Nugent, of Liverpool; Father Canty, of North Hyde; and Father Sedden, one of his own inspectors of schools—had lately returned from an expedition to Canada, where they had been able to arrange with the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Toronto and Quebec for the reception of about 560 children into temporary homes, under the management and supervision of the Catholic priesthood in Canada, where they will be provided for temporarily until industrial employment or situations in domestic service can be obtained. The Cardinal stated that the expense of sending out each child would amount to about £5, at the same time recommending "the faithful" to join in subscriptions to aid so good and useful a work. He added that his own and his brethren's best thanks were due to the Canadian Episcopate for the interest which they had taken in the matter.

On Monday the opening meeting of the fiftieth session of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the offices of the institution—Major-General Sir C. H. Rawlinson, president and director, in the chair. The chairman said, at the commencement of a new session he had to congratulate the society on the progress it had made—progress which he hoped would be continued in the future, both in the gaining of new members and in the securing of valuable papers for their journal. He would add that, for variety and solid Oriental knowledge, the papers of the last session were as good as they had had for some time past. Professor Monier Williams, Sanscrit Professor in the University of Oxford, read a paper on "Indian Theistic Reforms," in which he pointed out that Theism was really the original form of religion in India, and had never been wholly lost sight of by the people, however gross might have been the idolatry preached in some times or places. The old hymns of the *Rig-Veda* showed what the ancient faith was, and the *Brahma Samaj*, or modern Theistic Church of Bengal, was, in fact, only a revival of the ancient belief in one God. Professor Williams then gave a detailed account of the modern revival and revivalists, of which the most eminent, he said, was **Rammohun Roy**. A short discussion followed.

## A RELIC OF THE HITTITES.



Considerable interest has of late been felt in what appears to be the discovery of an ancient civilization, and the characters of an unknown language. We refer to the hieroglyphic inscriptions at first supposed to be Hamathite, but recently named by Professor Sayce, Hittite. The "Hamath stones," as they were called, were first noticed by Burckhardt in 1812, but it was not until 1863 that casts arrived in England through the efforts of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The site of Carchemish, the capital of the Hittite nation, was formerly believed to correspond to the classical *circesium*; but the mention of the city of Garganus in the records of Assyria, and other circumstances, have led certain scholars to the conclusion that it is to be sought for on a little Tel, or mound, on the Euphrates, about sixteen miles south of Birejik, now called Jerablus or Jerabis. Excavations have been from time to time carried on at this spot by the authorities of the British Museum, and two of the original stones, bearing inscriptions somewhat similar to those formerly at Hamath, have been sent to London. The re-discovery, if it may so be called, of a silver boss, first published by Mordtmann in 1862, but since then strangely overlooked by cuneiform scholars, containing, as is supposed, a bilingual cuneiform and Hittite inscription, has added a new interest to the study. Should this supposition be correct, doubtless we have in this little silver ornament, measuring scarcely over one inch and three quarters in diameter, the foundation of the interpretation of the language. For some years past Professor Sayce has devoted attention to the deciphering of the characters, and at the opening meeting of the present session of the society added to the paper read by him in July last another on the same subject entitled "The bilingual Hittite and Cuneiform Inscription of Tarkondemos," which, owing to the unavoidable absence of the author, was read by the secretary. Mr. Sayce mentioned that Mordtmann, writing in 1862, tells us that the boss was at that time in the possession of M. Alex. Jovanoff, of Constantinople, and had been obtained by him at Smyrna. Made of very thin silver, circular in form, like half an orange, it might probably have originally served to ornament the top of a staff or hilt of a dagger. The outer surface, as is common in seals, is divided into two surfaces, the contents of which need not be here described, as a reference to the carefully-executed woodcut will make them evident. Dr. Mordtmann in describing what are now understood to be Hittite characters round the centre figure of a warrior, calls them "symbols," and compares the double obelisk-like character to the curious volcanic rocks situated west of Caesarea and Cappadocia. It may be pointed out that the Hittite inscription is repeated on each side of the figure. Having come across Mordtmann's description and plate, Professor Sayce was not satisfied as to the authenticity of the object until he had obtained other copies, one from M. Lenormant, and the other from an electrotype in the British Museum. This comparison at once satisfied him that the copy is as good as the original itself. The cuneiform legend running round the outer edge he read as follows:—"Tarrik Timme, King of the Country of Erme;" and was of opinion, from a comparison with other inscriptions, that the form of the characters agreed well with the age of Sargon, King of Assyria—a date which he thought would also well agree with historical probabilities, when, about B.C. 717, the Hittite capital, Carchemish, was taken by that King, and the last relics of the power of the nation broken. The Hittite inscription, he stated, was to be read from the top, beginning with what he took to be a horse's head, which, with the next character, would mean Tarrik, or Tarku Timme, the tall obelisk, corresponding to King; then, reading upwards, the double obelisk, country, the curious angular sign being *er* and the two sets of lines *me*. The side stroke following the last of these characters, also found in the other inscriptions, appearing to denote the end of a sentence or paragraph. Much interesting and valuable information was added, on the various hieroglyphs, and also on the position of the Hittites in the ancient world. The second paper, by Mr. Thomas Tyler, M.A., was on the same subject. The author agreed with Professor Sayce in some points, but in place of reading the fourth sign "country," he proposed to read it "men," or "people." The four little lines ending the inscription he took to be the numerals 2 and 100, or, if read phonetically, Zume, the name of the country represented by the ideograph beneath. The two inscriptions from Jerablus were considered, and there were, in the opinion of Mr. Tyler, strong grounds for considering them to be records of one or more campaigns against the Zuzim (Gen. xiv. 5). The combination of symbols, one of which is the eagle, occurring on these inscriptions he identified as the name of Carchemish, and considered that bird as the probable symbol of the city.

The meeting was well attended; and remarks were added by Dr. Birch, Dr. Hyde Clarke, the Rev. C. J. Ball, and Mr. R. Cull, F.S.A. In replying to a question by the Rev. W. Wright, who himself made the casts of the Hamath inscriptions sent to England, the secretary, Mr. W. H. Rylands, stated that photographs of the two inscriptions from Carchemish had been taken, and would be published by the Society in a future part of the "Transactions," together with lithographic plates, drawn from the casts of the Hamath Stones. A large quantity of Hittite type was also in course of production for the Society, so that in a short time all the inscriptions would be made available for comparison and study; with regard to the "boss," he thought it ought not to be forgotten that when the original was in this country it had been pronounced to be a forgery, and that, in his opinion, there was some considerable amount of evidence bearing out this decision. Under any circumstances, the date, 717 B.C., would appear to be much too early; the same might be said of the other inscriptions, particularly the clay seals brought from Kouyunjik by Sir Henry Layard, which would seem to point to a much later date.

After a disappearance of several weeks, the statue of Robert Raikes is restored to its pedestal in the Embankment gardens.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 11, 1880, of Mr. John Messer Knight, J.P., a partner in the firm of Messrs. Knight, Bevan, and Sturge, of London and Northfleet, late of Northfleet House, Northfleet, Kent, who died on Sept. 4 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Caleb Rickman Kemp, the executor, the personal estate being affirmed under £500,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Knight, £500 and all his plate, jewellery, furniture, carriage, and effects; to his son, John Rickman Knight, his freeholds in the city of Rochester and town of Strood and the adjoining parishes; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £1000; to the Friends Foreign Missions in Madagascar and India, £500; to the Friends Foreign Missions in Syria, £200; and there are legacies to his sisters, nephews, nieces, old and present servants, and late foreman and clerk. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives the income of one fourth (less £1000 per annum until his youngest child attains twenty-one) to his wife for life, and, subject thereto, the whole of such residue is to be held upon trust for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Jan. 10, 1879) of Mr. Richard Gibson, late of Coldbeck, in Ravenstonedale, Westmorland, who died on Aug. 25 last, has been proved at the Carlisle district registry by Anthony Metcalfe and John Fothergill, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator devises all his real estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, to the said Anthony Metcalfe, his heirs and assigns for ever, charged, however, with the payment of annuities of £50 each to his housekeeper, Anne Garside, and his housemaid, Mary Alderson, for their respective lives; and he declares that the said devisee is to assume and take by Royal license the surname of Gibson in addition to his surname of Metcalfe, but so that the former shall be his last and principal name. All his furniture, plate, linen, china, books, and household effects he gives to Mr. Metcalfe. The residue of the personalty he leaves to his executors for their own use, subject to the payment thereof of his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and the following legacies—viz., £5000 each to William Noble, the said John Fothergill, and George Mansfield Browne; £500 to Thomas Dent; £100 each to Henry Beck and Robert Haygarth; and a further sum of £100 to be distributed among the poor persons in the parish of Ravenstonedale, as his executors shall think most in need. It appears that the deceased was the survivor of five brothers, all of whom were careful men: each remained unmarried, and each left to his surviving brothers his wealth.

The will (dated May 17, 1873) with a codicil (dated Feb. 20, 1880) of Mr. Francis Leyborne Popham, late of Hunstrete, Somersetshire, who died on July 20 last at Puckaster, Niton, Isle of Wight, was proved on the 4th inst. by George Charles Cherry, the executor, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves his leasehold house in Park-lane to his elder daughter, Elizabeth Susan Popham, and the rest of his leasehold property, with all his manors, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, real and copyhold estates, he settles upon his eldest son in tail male. There are many legacies to his nephew, godchildren, trustees, friends, and others, and the residue of the personalty is to be equally divided between all his children, except his eldest son. The deceased will be best remembered by having been the owner of Wild Dayrell, the winner of the Derby in 1855, which colt he also bred.

The will (dated Jan. 20, 1880) of the Rev. James Henry Bower, late of The Larches, East Sheen, Surrey, who died on Sept. 9 last, at Teignmouth, Devon, was proved on the 9th inst. by Richard Ffolliott Eliot and the Rev. Edward Eliot, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £15,000. The testator leaves his real estate in Cornwall and elsewhere to his nephew James Bower Marsh Dunn, conditionally on his taking the name of Bower, and he also leaves him £10,000; to his nephew Richard Marsh Dunn £10,000, in addition to other bequests; to his niece Fanny Elizabeth Marsh Dunn £5000; and there are bequests to his sisters, trustees, and servants. The residue he gives to his nephew James, conditionally on his taking the name of Bower.

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1874) of the Hon. Humphrey de Bohun Devereux, late of Highwood House, Yarpole, Herefordshire, who died on May 19 last at No. 63, Sloane-street, was proved on the 1st inst. by General the Hon. George Talbot Devereux, R.A., the brother, Herbert Edmund Frankland Lewis and Hugh Lindsay Antrobus, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Caroline Devereux, his furniture and effects, horses and carriages absolutely, and for life his plate and plated articles; at her death they are to go to his nephew, Henry de Bohun Devereux. The residue of the personalty is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then, as to one moiety, for his said brother for life, and, subject thereto, for his nephews and nieces, the children of his late sister the Hon. Mrs. Bradshaw, and of his late brothers, Robert Viscount Hereford and Admiral Devereux.

The will (dated Feb. 19, 1875) of the Rev. Sir John Hobart Culme-Seymour, Bart., Rector of Northchurch, Herts, and a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, who died on Sept. 17 last at Gloucester, was proved on the 5th inst. by Captain Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart., R.N., and Lieut.-Colonel John Hobart Culme-Seymour, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £15,000. The will does not dispose of the whole of the testator's property; it simply gives to his second son, John Hobart, certain meadows and cottages, and his stock in the New Three per Cents, in addition to what he will become entitled to under his mother's marriage settlement. The remainder of testator's property will pass to his heir and next of kin according to law.

The will (dated May 1, 1879) of General Sir Fortescue Graham, K.C.B., Royal Marine Artillery, late of East Stonehouse, Devon, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by Fortescue Arnett Graham, the nephew, James Money Lowrey, and Charles Simpson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000.

The *Edinburgh Daily Review* announces the following legacies:—The late Mr. Ellice, who represented the St. Andrew's Burghs for upwards of forty years, has bequeathed £10 each to a number of gentlemen to buy a mourning ring in token of his grateful remembrance of disinterested friendship and support during the long period of his political connections with their burghs; and he also bequeaths, as a mark of remembrance, £5 each to any other of those who voted for him at his first election, in 1837.

The anniversary festival of the Builders' Benevolent Institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 11th inst.—the president, Mr. Thomas F. Rider, in the chair, supported by upwards of 250 other supporters and friends of the institution. The festival was a very successful one, the new subscriptions and donations reaching £1014, of which sum the president's list accounted for £662. The institution has now an invested fund of £21,000, and has lately considerably increased the amount of its pensions.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## SPAIN.

The Archduchess Isabella of Austria, who has been staying with her daughter, Queen Christina, since the middle of August, before the birth of the Infanta Mercedes, left Madrid on the 11th inst. for Valencia, en route for Austria. The King and Queen, the three Princesses, the Ministers, and the Austrian Legation, were on the platform of the Southern Railway Station, where Queen Christina took an affectionate leave of her mother, both exhibiting visible emotion at parting.

A numerously attended meeting of the partisans of Free Trade was held on Sunday at the Opera House Madrid, with the object of obtaining a reduction of the Customs tariffs.

At Barcelona and Alicante hostile demonstrations have been made by the populace against the landing of some French monks. At the former place the monks were compelled to take refuge in the cathedral, and, subsequently, to re-embark in the vessel which had brought them.

## ITALY.

The King and Queen arrived at Rome early on Monday morning, and were received at the railway station by the Ministers and the civil and military authorities. A large number of persons had assembled near the station, which was illuminated by Bengal lights.

The Chambers met on Monday, when the resignations of Garibaldi and his son were formally announced. The House, however, refused to accept them, and granted the two deputies three months' leave of absence. Among the bills presented to the Chamber of Deputies by the Ministers was that for the abolition of the forced currency. Resolutions were passed by both Houses, ordering the members to go into mourning for twenty days on account of the death of Baron Ricasoli.

The Pope signed on Wednesday a Papal brief appointing Cardinal Jacobini Pontifical Secretary of State, in place of Cardinal Nina, who lately resigned that office.

Serious disasters have been caused in various parts of Italy by the floods consequent on the heavy rain.

## SWITZERLAND.

A new Great Council was elected at Geneva on Sunday, M. Carteret and the anti-Catholic Extreme Radical party were returned by a large majority.

## BELGIUM.

On Monday the birthday of the King was celebrated in Brussels with the usual demonstrations.

The death of M. Frere Orban, the President of the Council of Ministers, is announced.

By 32 votes against 26, the Senate on Tuesday passed a resolution declaring that, until it be otherwise determined, the Senate will abstain from attending in its corporate capacity any religious ceremonies whatever.

## GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that "the German Crown Princess, in a letter to a distinguished personage," censures the anti-Jewish agitation as devoid of all self-respect and respect for others, and contrasts the vulgarity manifested with the dignified silence preserved by the parties affected. Her Imperial Highness refers to the painful impression produced abroad, and hopes for a speedy subsidence of the feeling aroused.

General von Goeben, who obtained considerable distinction during the war between Germany and France in 1870, died at Coblenz on Saturday, at the age of sixty-four. An Imperial order has been published in which the Emperor expresses his profound sorrow at the death of General von Goeben, and orders the officers of the 8th Army Corps to go into mourning for three days, and the officers of regiments of which the deceased was the commander for seven days.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet on the 11th inst. discussed the receipts and expenditure of the financial year 1879-80. In the course of the debate Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, expressed his conviction that the commercial depression of the last few years would soon come to an end. He added that the revenue for the last six months had considerably improved as compared with the same period last year.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

At the sitting of the Austrian Delegation on the 11th inst. an agreement was recorded in the decisions of the two Delegations respecting the Budgets of the Ministry of Finance, the Upper Court of Accounts, the customs receipts, the naval estimates, and the final account of the Budget of 1878. The Hungarian Delegation has adopted the remaining items of the ordinary war expenditure without modification, as well as the extraordinary estimates of the War Department, according to the proposals of the Committee. After approving the extraordinary expenditure for the forces occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Delegation proceeded to discuss the Estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Count Szapary, Hungarian Minister of Finance, on Saturday last laid a series of bills before the Lower House of the Diet, concerning, among other questions, an alteration in the Stamp Tax, the Usury Laws, and the taxes on sugar, coffee, spirits, and beer. The Upper House adopted, without debate, the compromise with Croatia.

A great meeting of the Austrian-German Constitutional party was held in Vienna on Sunday. The largest public hall in the city, capable of containing 4000 persons, was not sufficiently capacious to contain all who wished to be present. The object of the meeting was to protest against the Federalist tendencies of the Government. Resolutions were passed declaring that those tendencies were a danger to Austrian unity, constitutional freedom, and the progress of the nation.

Fresh shocks of earthquake were experienced at Agram on Wednesday and Thursday last week, destroying many houses and otherwise doing considerable damage. The shock on Thursday was of such a violent character that the Hall in which the Diet was assembled was severely shaken. Three more shocks of earthquake were felt in Vienna yesterday week, but they were less intense. In Agram the results have been disastrous, and nearly half the population has fled in panic. About five miles from Agram a number of fountains of hot water burst from the earth, but their duration was only temporary.

There were altogether nine shocks felt between midnight on Monday and five o'clock on Tuesday morning. Monday night is said to have been a night of "indescribable terror," and ladies and children, even of the wealthier classes, had to pass the night on the bare ground. Subscriptions are everywhere being collected for the relief of the inhabitants.

## TURKEY.

The Sultan sent one of his aides-de-camp on Monday to Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, to announce to his Excellency the speedy surrender of Dulcigno. His Majesty repeated the same assurance to Mr. Goschen during the dinner at Yildiz Kiosk the same day.

The Representatives of all the European Powers at Constantinople have signed a note demanding the carrying out of the sentence, passed in May, upon the murderer of Colonel Commernoff.

The Turkish Feast of Bairam began on Sunday.

Mr. W. H. Smith, with Mr. Pender, M.P., Mr. Edward Fitzpatrick, and Hobart Pasha, were received in audience by the Sultan on Sunday.

## GREECE.

The debates in the Chamber on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne are still proceeding, and the struggle is said to be a passionate one for pre-eminence between two parties who are at one in their objects.

## AMERICA.

General Sherman, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, in his annual report issued on Tuesday, makes an earnest appeal for impartial treatment of coloured officers and privates in the service.

Mr. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed counsel for the United States before the Franco-American Claims Commission.

The New York papers contain elaborate reports of the reception of Sarah Bernhardt in that city. The inevitable reporter was at hand, and has given the fullest details of the incidents of her voyage and her first impressions of America.

The lunatic asylum at St. Peter's, Minnesota, was burned down on Monday night. The weather at the time was intensely cold, and several of the unfortunate inmates were burned or frozen to death. A Reuter's telegram states that the number of lives lost was thirty or forty, but the *Times*' correspondent says that some estimates make the loss of life 500. The 656 patients who were in the building were all let loose when the fire began.

## CANADA.

A large meeting has been held at Victoria, British Columbia, at which it was resolved that separation would be the best course for the colony if the Dominion Government failed to carry out its obligations with regard to the Pacific Railway.

A disastrous colliery explosion has occurred in Nova Scotia. A coal-mine at Stellarton has taken fire, and thirty or forty men are imprisoned in it. Eight men have been taken out of the pit in a dying state.

A telegram from Ottawa says that the Minister of Agriculture is stated to have proposed a plan to the Imperial Government for the removal from the distressed districts in Ireland of any families who may desire to emigrate to the north-west of Canada.

The Marchioness of Ripon and suite left Brindisi on Monday morning, on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Thibet, direct for Port Said.

A *Standard* telegram from Candahar states that it is reported from Herat that Ayoub Khan is still bent upon action; but that, although his popularity among the Pathans of Western Afghanistan is undoubted, his hold on the Heratees appears precarious. From Ghuznee there comes news that the Ghilzai tribe has definitely pronounced against Abdur Rahman and in favour of the Yakoub faction. Colonel St. John reports that the Kaka tribesmen are again assembling, and that attacks upon convoys and isolated parties may be expected. In the neighbourhood of Kutch the natives have already become troublesome.

## AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Parliament was dissolved on the 9th inst. Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, in his address to the electors of East Sydney, declares himself in favour of free trade, the extension of municipal government, and a vigorous railway policy. The revenue returns of the colony for the last five months show an increase of £500,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

The bushranger Kelly, who was captured a few months ago, was hanged at Melbourne on the 11th inst.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

The Cape Town correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the 13th, says:—Colonel Clarke's column has captured Makwassburg. The rebels attacked a small force occupying Lerothodi's village, and the troops were obliged to evacuate it. The men were under arms eighteen hours before returning to camp. The casualties were:—Six killed, the bodies being frightfully mutilated; seven wounded, two missing. Mr. Welsh and the Europeans at Tsolo have been safely relieved, the Podos of Nquillo assisting. Umquikela is also friendly. The emigrant Tembus along the Indive and Thomo rivers are in rebellion. Colonel Wavel with a force has moved against them. Eight thousand colonial troops will shortly be on the frontier.

A *Times* telegram from Durban, dated Nov. 15, says:—Four hundred Boers at Potchefstroom have assaulted the Sheriff and seized a waggon about to be sold in execution for arrears of taxes. Troops have been ordered from Rustenburg. Suasion having failed, an armed force was the only remedy. The Transvaal Assembly opened yesterday.

Two telegrams were on Tuesday received at the Colonial Office from the Cape—one of them reporting a collision between the rebels and the Transkei militia, the rebels being repulsed, with a loss of ten killed.

Telegrams from Cape Town report that Umhlonblo has been defeated by a colonial force, under Mr. Hawthorn, who captured 600 head of cattle.

## INDIA.

Lord Ripon yesterday week, at Lahore, returned the visits made by the Rajahs to his Excellency on the previous day. The municipality gave a grand fête to his Excellency at night in the Shalimar gardens, which were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. There was a display of fireworks. The telegram states that the Viceroy was enthusiastically received by the large concourse of people assembled to witness the festivities. His Excellency reviewed at Lahore on Saturday about 10,000 troops encamped there, including the 92nd Highlanders and several other regiments that had returned from Afghanistan. At the close of the review the Viceroy made a long speech eulogising the conduct of the troops during the late campaign. On Monday Lord Ripon held a Chapter of the Order of the Bath at Lahore, at which General Stewart was invested with the Grand Cross. The ceremony was followed by a Grand Durbar, which was attended by the Punjab chiefs and a large and brilliant gathering.

Telegrams of Monday's date from Teheran report that the Kurds in the neighbourhood of Soojbulagh have submitted to the Persian military authorities.

The German actors attached to the Court Theatre at Meiningen have entered into an arrangement to appear at Drury Lane Theatre for six weeks from May 30, 1881.

Sir R. Biddulph, the High Commissioner at Cyprus, held a reception at Nicosia last Saturday, which was generally attended by the native inhabitants, who unanimously expressed loyalty to her Majesty the Queen.

The Queensland Government has arranged for a direct four-weekly service of steamers, which will commence next February between London and Brisbane, via Suez Canal, and touching at Colombo, Batavia, and the Queensland ports of Cooktown, Townsville, and Rockhampton.

## VARIETIES OF RUSSIAN LIFE.

The vast extent of the Russian Empire in Europe, let alone Asia, comprises many different races of people; Slavs, including Russians, Poles, and Lithuanians; Germans and Jews; Finns, Tartars, Calmucks, and Samoiodes, besides detached fragments of other nations, transplanted by the policy of conquerors from their original abode. Some of the marked varieties, to be found in passing from one region or province to another; as in Russian Poland and West Russia, which has a large Polish population; in Little Russia, or the Ukraine, and among the Cossack military peasantry of the south-eastern border, towards the Black Sea and the Caucasus, are delineated in our Illustrations. There is, however, a certain degree of monotony in their social condition and habits, nearly all of them being exclusively occupied in the rudest agricultural drudgery, or in the pastoral care of their flocks and herds. The shops and taverns in a country town or village are generally kept by Jews; and the artisans who make such furniture and utensils, or articles of clothing, as rustic needs may require, are very apt to be of German birth. Most of the domestic trade of Russia is transacted by foreign merchants, who come to the great yearly fairs of Nijni-Novgorod, Berdichev, Kursk, and Lublin in Poland; but the women in every house practise spinning and weaving, and make dresses for the family. The want of intellectual culture among the rural population allows the clergy to possess greater social authority in Russia than in any other country of Europe. They are much divided, however, amongst themselves, by the jealousy that prevails between the parish priests and the monks, the "White" and the "Black" clergy, and by sectarian distinctions of a recondate theological nature, which we cannot pretend to explain.

## STEAM-BOATS FOR SOUTH AMERICAN RIVERS.

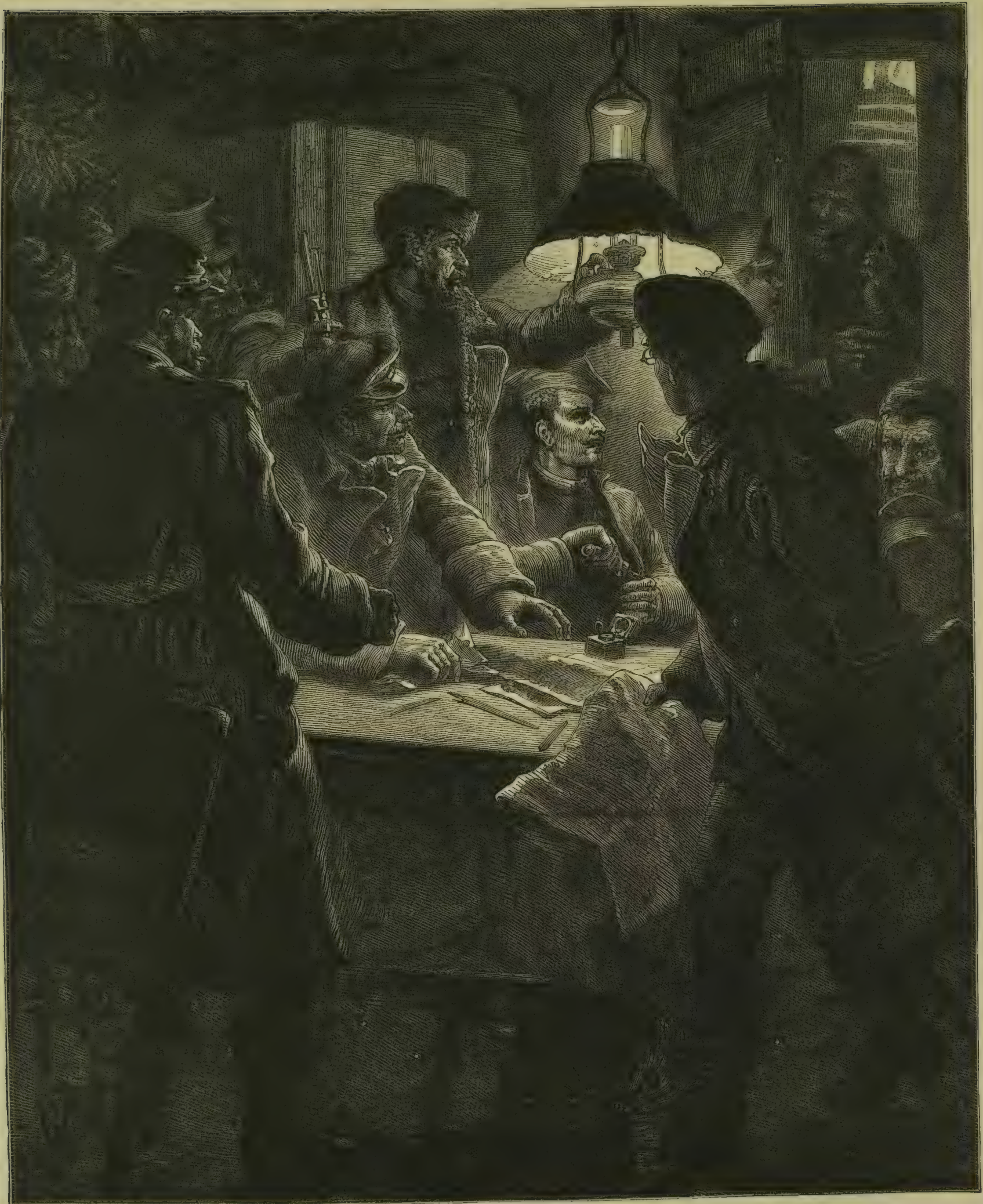
Messrs. Yarrow and Co., Poplar, the well-known builders of swift torpedo-boats, have been recently building two shallow draught stern-wheel steamers, intended for the conveyance of the mails on the River Magdalena, for the Government of the United States of Columbia. These vessels are put together temporarily in the yard at Poplar, and are then taken to pieces and shipped out to their destination. Each vessel is 130 ft. long, has 28 ft. breadth of beam, and draws 16 in. of water when without cargo and having the steam up, but 26 in. with 90 tons of cargo aboard. The hull is built of steel varying from 3-16 in. to 1/2 in. in thickness. It is divided into eighteen water-tight compartments, so as to localise any damage through being penetrated by rocks or snags. All the forward part of the vessel below water is treble riveted, as an extra precaution. The boiler, which is of the locomotive type, is placed on the main-deck forward, and the engines on the main-deck aft, and thus easily accessible. To obtain the greatest economy of fuel, the engines are made on the compound surface condensing system, and for the sake of lightness all the working parts are of steel. They are probably the first compound engines ever fitted to stern-wheel steamers. The cylinders lie one at each side of the vessel, and work direct with a connecting rod on cranks at each end of the axle of the wheel. They are expected to develop 350 to 400 horse power, and have some peculiar arrangements to adapt them for the service. The vessels have what may be termed spoon bows; the sterns retain their full breadth, rounding up gradually from the flat bottom to above the water-line, and thence upwards square. There are three rudders at the stern before the wheels, the centre one being a balanced rudder and the other two of ordinary form, the shaft or rudder-head extending up from the centre one, and the side rudders moving parallel to the middle rudder by means of a connecting link. In the bow, before the boiler, there is fitted a steam capstan for heaving or working the vessel, if necessary, past a rapid. Alongside the boiler, in connection with the fan-engine, is to be fitted a circular-saw for cutting up the wood fuel. A speed of between fifteen and sixteen miles an hour, at least, on a continuous run, is anticipated from these boats. This, considering the extremely light draught of water, will be a very remarkable result.

## THE PORT OF ATHENS.

Considerable anxiety has lately been excited by the political and military attitude of Greece, with regard to its claims of territorial extension and to the cession of Thessaly and Epirus proposed to the Sultan by the Berlin Conference a few months ago. These circumstances give more interest to a view of the Piræus, the port of Athens, which appears in our Journal this week. The Piræus is the largest and most important of three harbours, the others being Munychia and Phalerum, within a short distance of the capital of the Greek kingdom. The town here enjoys a good shipping trade, and has some thriving manufactures of cotton, iron, glass, and pottery, with a population of 22,000. It is connected with Athens, four miles and a half distant, by a line of railway, the only piece of railway that has yet been constructed in modern Greece. Some Government establishments, the College of the Euepides for the training of military officers, and the Hellenic Schools, a gymnasium, and a museum and public library, have been placed here; and this port is frequented by several lines of mail-steamer in the Levant. It will, perhaps, be remembered that during the Crimean War, from 1853 to 1856, the allied British and French naval squadrons lay at the Piræus, in order to compel the King of Greece to observe a strict neutrality, as between Russia and Turkey. Our view of the harbour and town is sketched from a neighbouring eminence called "the Seat of Xerxes," where the ancient Persian conqueror is said to have gazed on the naval battle of Salamis and the defeat of his grand Armada.

The award of medals for the present year made by the President and Council of the Royal Society are as follows:—The Copley medal to be awarded to Professor James Joseph Sylvester, F.R.S., for his long-continued investigations and discoveries in mathematics; a Royal medal to Professor Joseph Lister, F.R.S., for his contributions on various physiological and biological subjects published in the *Philosophical Transactions* and *Proceedings* of the Royal Society and elsewhere, and for his labours, practical and theoretical, on questions relating to the antiseptic system of treatment in surgery; a Royal medal to Captain Andrew Noble, F.R.S., for his researches (jointly with Mr. Abel) into the action of explosives, his invention of the chronoscope, and other mathematical and physical inquiries; the Rumford medal, to Dr. William Huggins, F.R.S., for his important researches in astronomical spectroscopy, and especially for his determination of the radial component of the proper motions of stars; the Davy medal to Professor Charles Friedel, of Paris, for his researches on the organic compounds of silicon, and other investigations. The presentation will take place at the anniversary meeting of the society on the 30th inst.





CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA: A NIHILIST MEETING SURPRISED.

## THE NIHILISTS IN RUSSIA.

The trial at St. Petersburg of the sixteen men and women charged with various murders, attempts to murder, and other crimes, in the Nihilist conspiracy to destroy the Emperor and his Government, came to an end yesterday week. The indictment was made to contain the following points:—(1) The murder of Prince Krapotkin, Governor of Kieff; (2) the attempt of Solovieff on the life of the Czar on April 14, 1879; (3) the attempt to blow up the Imperial train near Moscow; (4) the laying of mines at Alexandrovsk and Odessa; (5) the explosion in the Winter Palace; (6) connection with a secret printing-press in St. Petersburg, and armed resistance to its suppression; (7) armed resistance on the arrest of a suspected person in the Vassily Ostrof Alley last July; and, finally, the Nihilist Congress at Lipetsk, at which, among other things, it was deliberated how funds might be supplied to the revolutionary party.

The proceedings of this trial were by court-martial. The ordinary members of the court were Major-General Leicht, president; Councillor of State Schetkowsky, and Colonel Babst; while the following officers, commanding regiments of the Guard, acted as special assessors:—Colonel Hesse, of the Preobajenski Regiment; Colonel Alexejeff, of the Semenoff

Regiment; Colonel Stolitza, of the Jaegers; Colonel Krasovsky, of the Moscow Regiment; and Colonel Amtschkoff, of the Pawlow Regiment. The Military Procurator, M. Achscharomoff, with three assistants, conducted the prosecution, and the prisoners were defended by MM. Margolin, Appolonoff, Dsenziol, Kisslitschny, and Chodneff. The accused, when they appeared in court, were attired in their ordinary civil dress. Amongst the articles produced in evidence against some of the prisoners were specimens of the dynamite used in the several explosions.

The chief prisoner, Kviatkovsky, twenty-seven years of age, of noble birth, and of a superior education, was accused of taking part in the conspiracy to blow up the Winter Palace. There was next, Shiraieff, the son of a peasant farmer, but intelligent and well-informed, who was charged as the accomplice of Hartmann in the Moscow railway plot. Among the others were Zuckermann, who had spat at the police when they seized a secret printing press; Zundelevitich, a renegade Jew; Bulitch, who conveyed money to the conspirators; Kobilansky, a Catholic Polish nobleman, who instigated the assassination of Prince Krapotkin; Martinoffsky; Priesniakoff, and three women; the younger of these, Ivanovna, the daughter of a Major in the army, had lived with Kviatkovsky as his wife. Most of them,

when found guilty upon the evidence, avowed their share in the Nihilist conspiracy, but Kviatkovsky denied that he had taken part in the plot to blow up the Winter Palace, or in any murder or assassination.

The Court pronounced judgment on Friday, the 12th, after some hours' deliberation. Five of the prisoners—namely, Kviatkovsky, Shiraieff, Teckhonoff, Okladsky, and Priesniakoff—were sentenced to be hanged. The remaining eleven prisoners were condemned to deprivation of civil rights and hard labour in the mines, Zundelevitich for an unspecified term; Kobilansky, Buch, and Zubkowsky for twenty years; Zuckermann, Bulitch, Martinoffsky, and Drigo for fifteen years. The three women—Ivanovna, Griaznova, and Figner—are condemned to fifteen years' penal servitude on the Government works. The Court announced, however, that it would address a recommendation in the proper quarter for the following mitigation of the sentences—namely, the terms of penal servitude of Zuckermann and the woman Ivanovna to be reduced to eight and four years respectively, and the prisoners Bulitch, Drigo, Figner, and Griaznova to be commuted from hard labour in the mines to deportation to Siberia, where they will be settled as colonists.

The sentences have already been carried into execution





RUSSIAN FRONTIER COSSACKS.



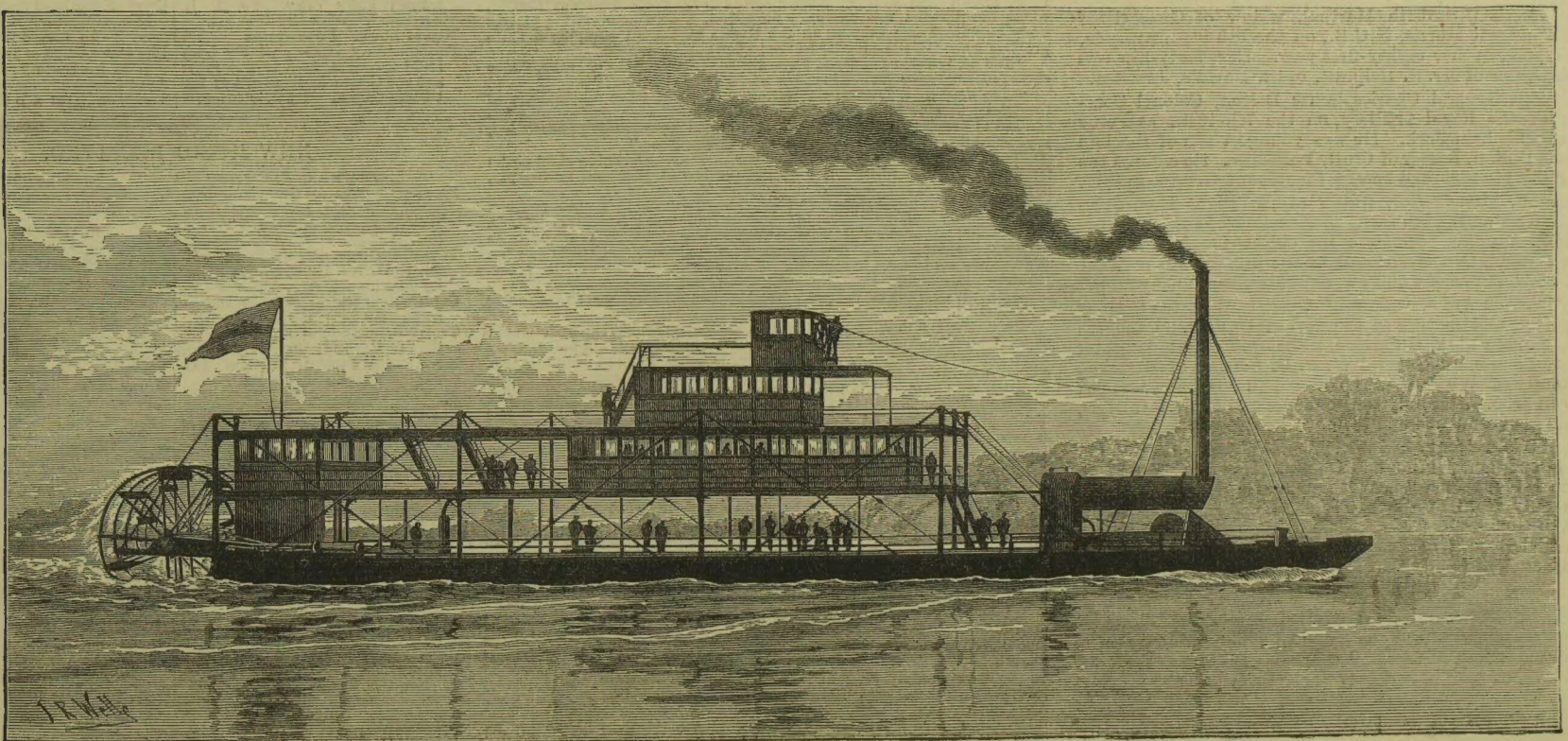
PEASANTS OF RUSSIAN POLAND.



RUSSNIAKS OF LITTLE RUSSIA.



RUSSIAN LOW ORTHODOX CLERGYMEN.



STERN-WHEEL STEAMER OF STEEL FOR RIVER MAGDALENA, SOUTH AMERICA.—SEE PAGE 507.



against Kviatkovsky and Priesniakoff, who were hanged at the fortress of St. Petersburg on Tuesday morning. Some of the other sentences have been mitigated.

It is stated that Haturin, the carpenter to whom the explosion in the Winter Palace is attributed, has been arrested within the last few days.

Our Illustration represents the scene at a Nihilist meeting suddenly entered and surprised by the Russian police.

## OBITUARY.

### COUNT EYRE.

John Lewis, Count Eyre, of the Papal Dominions, died on the 11th inst., at his residence, 25, Manchester-square, in his ninety-second year. He was fifth son of Mr. Vincent Eyre, of Highfield and Newbolt, in the county of Derby, by Catherine, his wife, only child of William Parker, Esq., of Rainhill, and was a descendant of the old Derbyshire family of Eyre, of Holme. The title of Count was conferred upon him by his Holiness the Pope. Count Eyre married, first, August, 1811, Sarah, daughter of Mr. William Parker, of Kingston-upon-Hull, and by her, who died May 13, 1825, had five sons and four daughters, several of whom are dead. All the sons, with the exception of one, Thomas Joseph, of Uppercourt, in the county of Kilkenny, took holy orders in the Church of Rome, the eldest surviving being Charles Eyre, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow. Count Eyre married, secondly, Augustine Cécile Pulchérie, daughter of Armand Dumesnil, Marquis de Sommiere, but by her, who died Feb. 20, 1876, he has left no issue.

### THE LADY ELIZABETH BULTEEL.

The Lady Elizabeth Bulteel died on the 8th inst., at 52, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged eighty-two. Her ladyship was second daughter of Charles, second Earl Grey, K.G., the Prime Minister, by Mary Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of William Brabazon, first Lord Ponsonby, and was consequently sister of the present Earl Grey. She married, May 13, 1826, Mr. John Crocker Bulteel, of Flete and Lyncham, M.P., and by him, who died Sept. 10, 1843, had issue, John, now of Pamflete, county Devon; Mary Elizabeth (Hon.), late Maid of Honour to the Queen, married in 1861 to the Right Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, Private Secretary and Privy Purse to her Majesty; Georgiana Frances and Louisa Emily Charlotte.

### SIR T. LEIGH HARE, BART.

Sir Thomas Leigh Hare, Bart., died on the 14th inst., at Stow Hall, near Downham Market, Norfolk. The deceased Baronet was the only son of Sir Thomas, the first Baronet—who assumed the surname of Hare, and, as the representative of that ancient family, was created a Baronet in December, 1818, the last Baronet of the Hare family, Sir George, dying in 1764, the baronetcy (created in 1614) became extinct—by his second wife, the Hon. Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Thomas, first Lord Graves. He was born July 18, 1807, and married, Oct. 1, 1864, Miss Angelina Norman Vaughan, daughter of the Hon. George L. Vaughan, by whom he leaves issue three sons and a daughter. The deceased Baronet was formerly Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, and afterwards Captain in the West Norfolk Militia, but resigned in 1852. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk, and had served the office of High Sheriff of the county. He succeeded to the baronetcy in February, 1834, on the death of his father, who had served with distinction in the American War. The late Baronet is succeeded by his eldest son, George Ralph Leigh, born March 16, 1866.

### GENERAL BROWN-GREIVE, C.B.

General John Tatton Brown-Greive, C.B., died recently at Orde House, near Berwick, in his eighty-fifth year. He entered the Royal Marines in 1811, and attained the rank of full General in 1867. He served on the coast of Syria 1840 and 1841, and received the war and Turkish medals. General Brown-Greive married, first, Ruth, daughter of Mr. John Butler; and secondly, Jane, only daughter of Mr. Alexander Kellock, of Berwick-on-Tweed. On his second wife succeeding to the estate of Orde House in right of her mother, he assumed the additional surname of Greive.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Major-General Twysden, late Indian Army, on the 5th inst., at Harrogate, aged sixty.

Mr. Pilfold Medwin, solicitor, and Registrar of Horsham County Court, aged eighty-seven. He was a cousin of Shelley, the poet, with whom he was on most intimate terms.

General Thomas Brooke, Colonel 28th Regiment, on the 4th inst., at 13, Manson-place, Queen's-gate, aged sixty-four. He was the second son of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.

Lady Morris (Elizabeth Martha), widow of General Sir Edmund Morrice Morris, K.C.B., on the 5th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, in her eighty-first year. Her Ladyship was second daughter of Mr. S. Delprat, of St. David's, Jamaica.

Lieutenant-General Charles James Dalton, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, on the 7th inst., at Percy House, Twickenham Park. He was youngest son of the late Rev. James Dalton, Rector of Croft, Yorkshire. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1829, and became Lieutenant-General in 1877.

Rosamond, Mrs. Croker, widow of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, on the 7th inst., at Kensington Palace, in her ninety-second year. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. William Pennell, Consul-General in the Brazils, was married in 1806, and had one son and one daughter, who died young.

Mary Harriet Anne, widow of George Augustus Cranley Onslow, Esq., and mother of the Earl of Onslow, on the 7th inst., at Clandon Park, Guildford. She was eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General W. F. B. Loftus, of Kilbride, in the county of Wicklow, was married in 1848, and was left a widow in 1855. Her only son, the present Earl of Onslow, succeeded his grand-uncle in 1870.

Mr. William Henry Edward Wood-Wright, of Golagh, county Monaghan, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff of that county in 1877, at his seat near Monaghan, aged twenty-seven. He was only child of the late Rev. William Henry Wood-Wright, of Golagh, by Jane Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Nathaniel Stewart, of Shellfield, county Donegal, and represented an ancient family that settled at Golagh in 1653.

Abatements of rent have recently been made as follows:—At the half-yearly audit of the Duke of Wellington estates in the Baughurst and Kingsclere district, his Grace returned to all his tenants 30 per cent of their rentals. The Earl of Sheffield, who remitted 25 per cent at the last two half-yearly audits of his Sussex estates, has made a reduction of 15 per cent in the rents due at Michaelmas. Most of the landowners of the Weald of Sussex have made reductions ranging from 10 to 15 per cent.

## CHESS.

W B (Stratford).—The Problem No. 1 is marked for insertion. The other, although very neat, is too simple.

P J (Broadmoor).—Your problems are under examination.

G M (Eton).—The position is certainly unconventional, and, if found correct, it shall have a diagram.

O E T (Bristol).—Both excellent in conception, suggesting, indeed, the old saying, "too good to be true." They shall be carefully examined, however, and, if proved to be sound, shall soon appear.

C L G (Clapham).—Your two-move problem can, we think, be solved by way of 1. P to K 5th (ch) and 2. Q or B takes P, mate. The other shall be examined in due course.

W J P (Kingsdon).—The game can be drawn by perpetual check in the position described. The rule is to the effect that if a player persists in making the same move, or series of moves, the adversary may call upon him to consent to a draw after fifty moves on each side have been played.

J A (Broadmoor).—Your method of stating the solutions is very full, clear, and concise.

S F H (Donagel).—When casting on the King's side, the King should be placed on K Kt sq, and the Rook on K B sq.

ORIMA (Rostoff).—In Problem No. 4, after L c 8 to a 6, if Black play Th 8 to f 8, followed by T f 8 to f 4, how is the mate given on the next move?

E L G (Blackwater).—The solution is acknowledged in the usual place this week.

A H (Swansea).—The game referred to has not been overlooked; but, upon further consideration, we did not think it a fair specimen of the player's skill. The MS. shall be returned to you, if you desire it. We are much obliged for your courtesy.

S W (Liverpool).—The misprint is a ludicrous one, and we regret its occurrence. Please to accept our thanks for the information.

PROBLEMS received from Pierce Jones and T R Rapp.

A HINDOO YOUTH (Calcutta).—Your solutions of Nos. 1908, 1909, and 1910 are correct.

ANY AMATEUR desirous of playing a game of chess by correspondence may address A Schobloch, 32, Albert-Strasse, Leipzig.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1914 received from L Chappelle (Malta), Louis Spence, James Atkinson, Orima (Rostoff), P S Shenale, and E L G.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1915 received from Glynn Gylls, Jane Nepveu, H de Groot, A Snellen, James Atkinson, T Guest, J Breilly, J Glossop, P S Shenale, S P FitzHenry, Hampsteadian, L Chappelle, Alfred W Hale, N M C, W M Curtis, J Bumstead, H J Grant, and Vice-Admiral Somerville.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1916 received from H B, East Marden, Shadforth, Julia Short, E L G, Gustavus, Norman Rumbelow, P S Shenale, F Littleboy, James Dobson, C L Combe, Cant, Alpha, Louis Spence, Hereward, Owlet Junior, Smutch, Lulu, Thomas Guest, E P Vulliamy, Wogglepoll, J E Smith, R Johnson, R H Brooks, James Glossop, W Riddle, S F FitzHenry, T Greenbank, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, S Farrant, G Fesbrooke, D Templeton, G S Coxo, G Barragh, Ben Nevis, Elsie, E Elsbury, Kitten, H Langford, C Oswald, C W Burton, R Jessop, G L Mayne, H Barrett, N Cator, R Ingersoll, M O'Halloran, Nerina, R Gray, Jupiter Junior, Helen Lee, B L Dyke, An Old Hand, D W Kell, H Brewster, H Blacklock, Pierce Jones, T R Rapp (Munich), Cucumber, Hampsteadian, E Loudon, H Stebbins, John Tucker, W Owen (Pallen), A Chapman, Alfred W Hale, Senaj, and W M Curtis.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MR. TAYLOR'S PROBLEM received from Louis Spence and T Guest.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE SEIMATE PROBLEM received from Louis Spence, J Breilly (Breteuil), and Pierce Jones.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF COUNT PONGRACZ'S PROBLEM received from East Marden, Alpha, C L Combe, T Guest, Pierce Jones, T Greenbank, Ernest Sharswood, D Templeton, C S Coxo, Ben Nevis, E Elsbury, C Oswald, C W Burton, R Jessop, R Ingersoll, M O'Halloran, Jupiter Junior, An Old Hand, D W Kell, H Blacklock, E Casella (Paris), Otto Fulder (Ghent), and R Johnson.

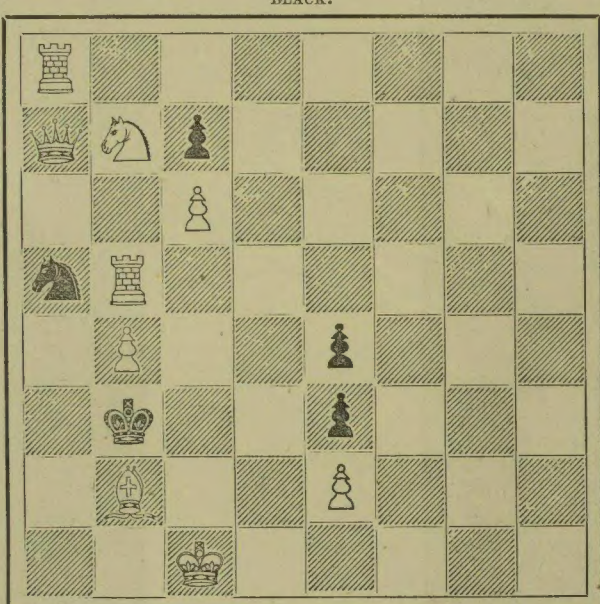
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1915.

- |                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| WHITE.                | BLACK.    |
| 1. Q to K 2nd.        | Any move. |
| 2. Mates accordingly. |           |

### PROBLEM No. 1918.

By D. FAWCETT (Leeds).

#### BLACK.



#### WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

It has given us much pleasure to note that many of our regular solvers have been interested in the three-move problem by Count Arnold Pongracz, quoted in our issue of the 6th inst. Before dismissing it with the solution, which it is proposed to give here, it may amuse some of our younger readers if we tell them that to this very fine composition there hangs a tale. The problem is, to all appearance, a piece of finished workmanship; and the observations appended to the solutions received prove that it has been so considered by our readers. One correspondent, indeed, describes it as "thoroughly thought out," and expresses a desire that other problem-makers—who are, of course, nameless—would bestow similar pains upon their work before submitting it to the public. In the chorus of praise we heartily join; but the commendation of *labour* is in this instance curiously misplaced, if there is any truth in the story of the problem as related when it first appeared, about eight years ago. It should be premised that in the chess world the Count's pseudonym, "The Hermit of Tirmau," is better known than his title. According to the *Illustrirte Zeitung* of Leipzig, where the problem was originally published, a number of young players were assembled one evening in the Casino at Tirmau studying a chess problem when the Hermit entered the room.

"Tell us," said one of them, respectfully addressing the old man, "how chess problems are constructed—how we may learn the Art?"

"You must first," replied the Hermit, "think of what combination of the pieces you desire your problem to illustrate, then decide upon the number of moves required to effect it; and lastly, by repeated examination, prove that it can be solved only in the way you propose."

While speaking, he advanced to a chess table and, arranging eight pieces on the board, in a fortuitous way, became lost in profound meditation, gazing intently at the position. After a pause, another of the youngsters observed, rather flippantly, "Perhaps this affair will be a chess problem some time." The Hermit regarded the board for a few seconds longer and then replied, "It is one now, mate in three moves." "Well, that cannot be a very difficult problem," was the laughing response, and thereupon the whole party set to work to solve it. The problem, a mere waif of fancy, required a longer siege than was anticipated, and it was not until the following night that one of the party (Herr A. von S.) succeeded in producing a solution.

Here, then, is a problem, embodying a brilliant combination, and difficult of solution, conceived and constructed in the space of a few minutes. We don't profess to know what moral, if any, is to be deduced from this tale, except the rather stale one that appearances are deceptive, to which, perhaps, may be tacked the aphorism that chess writers sometimes "tell stories." The following is the solution.—1. Kt to Q 2nd, K to Q 3rd; 2. B to 5th, K takes B; 3. Q to B 7th, mate. If Black play 1. K to K 4th, White continues with 2. B to Kt 5th (ch) and 3. Q to 5th, mate.

A match between the Ladies' College and the Excelsior Chess Clubs was played on Tuesday, the 9th inst., each side being represented by seven members. The representatives of the Ladies' College won with a score of 5½ to the adversaries' 1½, Mrs. Zanzig defeating Mr. Gastineau after a gallant struggle.

At the annual meeting of the City and County of Dublin Chess Club, held at the club-room in Molesworth-street, the report of the committee was adopted unanimously. Mr. J. B. Pim was elected vice-president of the association, and the retiring members of the managing committee were re-elected. Captain Melhado is the honorary secretary.

A problem tournament organised some time ago by the editor of the *Canadian Spectator* has just been brought to a conclusion by the award of the judge, Mr. Charles A. Gilberg, of Brooklyn. The first prize for the best set and the special prizes for the best problems have been awarded to those bearing the motto "Gemini," whose author is Mr. William Atkinson, of Montreal. We quote the two-move position from the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, of New York:—

White: K at Q R 3rd; Q at Q Kt 4th; R at K B 6th; B's at Q 3rd and 6th; Kt at K B 8th. (Six pieces.)

Black: K at Q 4th; R at K 3rd; Kts at K Kt 5th and K B 8th; Pawns at K B 2nd, K 2nd; and Q Kt 3rd. (Seven pieces.)

White to play, and mate in two moves.

## NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALLEN AND CO.

Sketches of Army Life in Russia. By Lieutenant F. V. Greene.

BENTLEY AND SON.

The Niger and the Benue. Travels in Central Africa. By Adolphe Burds. From the French by Mrs. George Sturge.

A Lady's Tour in Corsica. By Gertrude Forde. 2 vols.

Studies in English Art. Second Series. By Frederick Wedmore.

Tent Work in Palestine. A Record of Discovery and Adventure. By Claude Reignier Conder. With Illustrations. New Edition.

BLACKIE AND SON.

Switzerland, Its Scenery and People Pictorially Represented by Eminent Swiss and German Artists. With Historical and Descriptive Text.

BLACKWOOD AND SONS.

Foreign Classics for English Readers: Cervantes.

Bogue.

Unconscious Memory: a Comparison between the Theory of Dr. Ewald Hering and "The Philosophy of the Unconscious" of Dr. Edward von Hartmann. By Samuel Butler.

British Painters of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. With Eighty Examples of their Work Engraved on Wood.

BRADBURY, AGNEW, AND CO.

Echoes from the Counties.

CASELL, PETER, AND GALPIN.

Pictures to Paint. For Little Folks With Stories and Verses by George Weatherly.

The Ferryman of Brill and Other Stories. By W. H. G. Kingston.

Faith's Father. By F. Morell Holmes.

In Mischievous Again. By the Author of "Hugh's Heroism."

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The Favourite Album of Fun and Fancy. With Illustrations by Ernest Grisct and Others.

Peggy Ogilvie's Inheritance. By the Author of "Round the Court."

Tim Trumble's "Little Mother." By C. L. Matheux.

What Girls Can Do. By P. Browne.

CHAPMAN AND HALL.

Social Sinners. A Novel. By Hawley Smart. 3 vols.

The Two Dreamers. A Novel. By John Saunders. 3 vols.

CHATTO AND WINDUS.

The Rebel of the Family. By E. Lynn Linton. 3 vols.

The Wooing of The Water-Witch. A Northern Oddity. With 125 Illustrations by J. Moys Smith.

A Simple Treatise on Heat. By Dr. Mattheu Williams. Illustrations.

DEAN AND SON.

The Children's Variety Entertainment. By Thomas Holden. Verses by Eric Wells.

DE LA RUE AND CO.

The Story of Prince Hildebrand and the Princess Ida. By Major T. S. Secombe. With 110 Illustrations.

GARDNER AND DARTON.

Sunday Reading for Young and Old. With 200 Illustrations.

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN.

The Bird and Insects' Post Office. By Robert Bloomfield. With Illustrations. Third Thousand.

A Life's Atonement. A Novel. By David Christie Murray. 3 vols.

"HAND AND HEART" OFFICE.

The Fireside Annual, 1880.

Home Words for Heart and Hearth. The Day of Days Annual.

Nehemiah Nibbs' Goose. By Charles W. Bardsley.

HATCHARDS.

The Story of Jesus for Little Children. By Mrs. Morton. Illustrations.

Holiday Times. By H. L. Hamilton.

The Forty Shires, Their History, Scenery, Arts and Legends. By C. M. Mason. Illustrations.

ISBISTER.

Andrew Harvey's Wife. By L. T. Meade.

Far Out. Rovings Re-told. By Lieut-Col. W. F. Butler.

LOW AND CO.

Peasant Life in the West of England. By F. G. Heath. New Edition.

Northern Fairy Tales. Translated from P. C. Asbjørnsen's Norwegian Fairy Tales and H. C. Andersen's Danish Fairy Tales. By H. L. Brækstad. With Illustrations.

Men of Mark. Fifth Series.

Parliamentary History of the Irish Land Question, from 1829 to 1869; and the Origin and Results of the Ulster Custom. By R. O'Brien.

## NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

ASHDOWN AND PARRY.

Popular Classics for the Pianoforte. Selected, Edited, and Fingered by Walter Macfarren. Sixth Series. Nos. 61 to 72.

Three Sonatas. For the Pianoforte. No. 1 in C. No. 2 in D. No. 3 in B flat. By Carl Reinecke.

Caprice in E Major. For the Pianoforte. By Robert Schumann.

Trois Morceaux de Salon. Pour Piano. No. 1, Gavotte; No. 2, Berceuse; No. 3, L'Espiegle. Valse Impromptu. Par Joachim Raff.

Music of the Heart. By Ciro Pinsuti.

"Was on a Market Day. By the same.

Ashtown and Parry's Fifth Album of Dance Music.

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The Children of Our Native Land. By Mrs. Campbell.

HOPWOOD AND CREW.

It Can Never Be. Ballad. Music by Chas. Jackson.

HOWARD AND CO.

Leisure Hours. No. 1—Evansong. Duet for Violin and Piano. By Max Schröder.

The Florrie Galop. By Wm. Smallwood.

Ye Infant's Polka. By Alphonse Cary.

Ye Lover's Waltz. By the same.

Ye Soldier's Marche. By the same.

Ye Justice. A Funny Quadrille. By the same.

Ye Leane and Slipped Pantaloone. Good-night Polka. By the same.

Ye Second Childhood. The Last Dance. By the same.

MACMILLAN AND CO.

Guide to the Study of Political Economy. By Dr. Luigi Cossa. Translated from the Italian.

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Little Lottie's Picture Gallery. 100 Illustrations.

Little Clara's Picture Gallery. 100 Illustrations.

Papa's Picture Album, 100 Illustrations.

Jenny and the Insects. 26 Illustrations.

California and Its Wonders. By the Rev. John Todd. 17 Illustrations.

Songs of Animal Life. Poems by Mary Howitt. 90 Illustrations.

NIMMO AND BAIN.

Modern Foreign Library: Quisiana; or, Rest at Last. From the German of F. Spielhagen. By H. E. Goldschmidt.

The Count of Talavera. From the Dutch of J. van Lennep. By A. Arnold.

NISBET AND CO.

Heather and Harebells. A Story for Children. By Emma Marshall.

Roger Willoughby; or the Times of Benbow. W. H. G. Kingston.

REEVES AND TURNER.

Vane's Story, Weddah, and Om-el-bonain, and Other Poems. By James Thomson.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

Cottager and Artisan. 1880.

Child's Companion and Juvenile Instructor. 1880.

Away on the Waters.

The Old Endeavour. A Book for Boys. By Crona Temple.

Glimpses Into the Secrets of Nature. By Mary E. Beck.

Aunt Milly's Childhood.

ROUTLEDGE AND SONS.

Amateur Acting. By J. Keith Angus.

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Not Quite a Peck of P—s. By Sator.

SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.

The Poetry of Astronomy. By Richard A. Proctor.

SONNENSCHIN AND ALLAN.

Asgard and the Gods. Adapted from the Work of Dr. W. Wagner, by M. W. MacDowall, and Edited by W. S. W. Anson. Illustrations.

Field-Marshal Count Moltke. 1800-1878. By Professor W. Müller, of Tübingen. Translated, with the Author's Sanction, by Percy E. Pinkerton, and Edited by Captain H. M. Hoizer. Second Edition.

STEVENS.

Album and Catalogue of Postage Stamps. Revised by Dr. Viner.

STOCK.

Morning, Noon, and Night. A Pocket Manual of Private Prayer. Edited by the Rev. Edward Garbett.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Excelsior. Helps to Progress in Thought and Action. Vol. II.

The Boy Who Sailed With Blake and The Orphans. By W. Kingston.

Caught in the Toils. A Story of a Convent School. By Emma Leslie.

VIZETELLY AND CO.



AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence, until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but, if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Are there pains in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side, as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry hacking cough, attended, after a time, by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the true remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. This disease is called liver complaint, and the surest and most effectual remedy for this most distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation made in America, and sold by A. J. White, Limited, 21, Farringdon-road, London, E.C., and Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle. This syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

The following Testimonials prove the efficacy of the Medicine in cases of Dyspepsia, &c.:-

DISORDERED LIVER.

"Prospect House, Bridport, Dorset, Dec. 22, 1879.  
"My dear Sir,-I have for years suffered more or less from (to me) an unknown cause, but which from diagnosis I imagined to arise from a disordered liver. Digestion was extremely difficult, and consequently my appetite was much affected. Various medicines (so called) I have repeatedly tried, but failed to derive anything beyond a temporary benefit. I was induced by your agent to give your 'Curative Syrup' a trial, and after taking the contents of one bottle I invested in another, which is yet scarcely finished. I am more than happy to be able to testify to the curative properties of the compound. That languid feeling, which formerly unfitted me for business, I have not since experienced, and, indeed, feel altogether a different being.  
"I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,  
"A. J. White, Esq. RICHARD EBDON, Journalist."

"Mr. J. Longbotham, Chemist and Druggist, of Chester-le-Street, in the county of Durham, writes, Dec. 19, 1879:-"I should like to have more of your almanacs, with my name printed on them. Please send them as early as possible. We have sold an immense quantity (many dozens) of the Syrup, and the sale is still on the increase; in my long experience (fifty years) I have never known a patent medicine sell so rapidly, and the result so satisfactory."

The attention of readers is directed to the following letter from a highly respectable Chemist at Landport, Hants:-

"223, Commercial-road, Landport, Feb. 9, 1880.  
"Dear Sir,-I should say that the sale is increasing very fast. This is the second supply we have had since Christmas, when we ordered half a gross-in fact, we sell more of 'Seigel's Syrup' than any other patent medicine. The secret of the demand is, in my opinion, due to the beneficial effects produced by the medicine. A friend of ours who visits the sick has come across some remarkable cases of cure produced by taking the Syrup.-Yours, very faithfully,  
"To A. J. White, Esq." W. J. TUCK, Chemist.  
"Would it be possible for this gentleman to make such a statement unless his customers really derived benefit?"

SEVERE CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

"Cowper-street, California, Ipswich, July 27, 1878.  
"Mr. A. J. White.-Dear Sir,-I have much pleasure in informing you that after taking 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup' I am quite restored to health, after suffering for four years from the most excruciating pains. At times I could not move in my bed from rheumatism and dropsy; but now, although I am now sixty-three years of age, I am able to work and walk free from pain. I send you this that you may let my fellow-sufferers know the great benefit I have received after taking your valuable medicine. I found great relief after taking for two days, and I am sure no one could have been a greater sufferer than myself.-Yours truly,  
"CHAS. SLATE."

"36, Pittfield-street, Hoxton, London, N., March 24, 1880.  
"My dear Sir,-I think if the following case was published in your next issue it might prove of advantage to the public generally. I have sold some hundred bottles of Mother Seigel's most excellent Syrup, but, though well acquainted with its wonderful efficacy in Stomach and Liver Complaints, did not know until a day or two back that in South America it is largely taken for Ague. My informant was Mr. Morris, of 42, Haberdasher-street, Hoxton, N., who came for a bottle, and stated that he and his wife and friends always took 'Mother Seigel's Syrup' when in America for what they call the Chills and Fever, but what we term Ague. He was very glad to find I sold it, and subsequently returned, in the course of the day, and said that it had the usual effect, and that his wife was already much better. He has been a great traveller, and never knew of so speedy and successful a remedy.-I remain, my dear Sir, yours truly,  
"H. W. HORTON, Chemist."

Mr. J. B. Crosby, 22, Fowler-street, South Shields, writes, Nov. 25, 1879:-"I have sold several dozens of your 'Mother Seigel's Syrup.' When parties have come back the second or more times for a fresh supply, I am in the habit of asking them what they think of the medicine, and if it has done them good, and the invariable testimony is that it is a most excellent medicine, and they have derived great benefit from it. Wishing you the success you deserve, I am, yours truly, J. B. CROSBY."  
NOTE.-No person would buy a second bottle of a worthless medicine, so that the fact of people coming back to Mr. Crosby again and again proves, as he says, that the medicine is excellently adapted to meet the end in view-viz., to relieve sufferers from Dyspepsia and kindred complaints.

Mr. W. C. Hall, Chemist and Mineral Water Manufacturer, Bridge-street, Newark, writing under date of Nov. 27, 1879, says: "Mother Seigel's Syrup has certainly a wonderful effect on the human system. You have certainly not overrated its value. If I did not hear from my customers personally what an efficacious medicine it is, I could not, nor would not, believe it. Although I have sold a large quantity, I have never heard it spoken of other than in terms of praise. If any sufferer writes to me I will certainly give them a satisfactory reply. Make what use of this you like."

"Methley, near Leeds, June 10, 1879.  
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"I remain, your humble servant, WILLIAM HEWITT."  
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